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Selections.

THE CHRISTIANA TREASON TRIALS.

OPENING SCENES.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-JUDGES GRIER AND KANE.

And Kane.

At 11 o'clock this morning (Nov. 24) the United States Circuit Court met for the purpose of commencing the cases of alleged treason, arising out of the disturbances which took place recently at a place called Christiana, in Lancaster county, during place called Christiana, in Corsuch was killed and the progress of which Mr. Gorsuch was killed and his nephew badly wounded. Shortly after 9 o'clock, a crowd of whites and Shortly after 9 o'clock, a crowd of whites and shortly after gather in the passage way through

Shortly after 9 o'clock, a crowd of whites and blacks began to gather in the passage way through Independence Hall, and upon the stairway leading to the Court room, the doors of which were kept closed until about half-past 10 o'clock. Additional officers were selected by the U. S. Marshal, to predict order. The crowd was very orderly. Benches were placed on either side of the Court room, capatitude seating seventy or eighty persons; and these were placed on either side of the Court From, capable of seating seventy or eighty persons; and these benches entirely filled up the vacant space then occupied.

They were totally inadequate to the wants of the public, but equal to the capacity of the room. The U.S. Marshal and officers of the Court did The U.S. Marsnai and omcers of the Court did all in their power to accommodate the reporters of the public press and citizens generally, and the pa-tience of each officer must have been sorely tried in his anxiety to please all who made demands upon

Long before the hour arrived for the court to meet, the seats were occupied by white men, and not a female made her appearance. We did not see

not a female made her appearance. We did not see a coloured man in the room.

The counsel who appeared for the United States, were U. S. District Attorney John W. Ashmead, Jas. R. Ludlow, Esq., and Geo. L. Ashmead, Esq. For the State of Maryland, Robt. J. Brent, Esq., and the Hon. Jas. Cooper. Counsel for Castner Hanway, John M. Read, Esq., Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., Joseph S. Lewis, Esq., of Chester county, and Theo. Cuyler,

The list of jurors summoned was called, and eighty-one answered to their names. The Court directed each defaulting juror to be fined \$100, if they do not answer to-morrow morning. Judge Grier said he must compel attendance. Applications were made to excuse the following

gentlemen from serving on the jury: Thos. M'Kean, of Philadelphia city, through his counsel, produced a certificate from his physician of his sickness. Excused for the present.

cused for the present.

Letters from Judge Bell, of Berks county, and George G. Leiper, of Delaware county, were read, in which they state that they are now holding Court as Associate Judges of their respective counties, but will be through this week. Excused until Monday

next.
Wm. Platt, of Philadelphia city, certificate of
physician—sick and hard of hearing. Excused from
further attendance.
John Richardson, of Philadelphia city, asked to

be excused on the ground of his being the President of the Bank of North America. This being refused, a certificate from a physician was presented, which asserted an affection of the bronchial tubes in appliant. Excused until next Tuesday.

John R. Neff, city, absent in another State. Ex-

George Cadwalader, absent from the city. Ex-

cused until to-morrow. Charles Massey, city, asked to be excused on ac count of a disease of angina pectoris. Judge Grier said he himself was somewhat similarly affected. Held under consideration.

John Beck, of Lancaster Co.—is Principal of a Seminary of learning at Litiz, Lancaster Co., which cannot go on without him, asked to be excused. This application was presented by Thaddeus Stevens,

weeks, and by that time he thought the canals would be closed by ice, and the applicant liberated

Jas M'Conkey, of York county, and John Dawy, of Franklin county, asked to be excussed, on account of their hearing. Shown by certificate and excused. Joseph Culbertson, of Franklin county, is 71 years of age, subject to vertigo in the head, and is hard of hearing.

learing.
Judge Grier—It seems as if the whole country is oming deaf—an epidemic, I am afraid, is pre-

becoming deaf—an epidemic, 1 am arrand, 1 vailing.
Caleb Taylor, of Bucks county, and Jos. D. Brown, J of Philadelphia city, are hard of hearing. The latter is also an aged man. Both excused.
Valentine Hummell, of Dauphin, excused for two weeks on account of sickness.
Simon Cameron, of Dauphin county, on account of ill health, had to leave the city—excused for one week.

Charles Saylor, of Monroe county, excused, as he is a U. S. Post officer, and ought not to have been summoned, as Judge Grier remarked.

Caleb Cope, city, from infirmities, asked to be excused—passed for the present, as his age does not warrant it.

be excused for two weeks—granted.
District Attorney Ashmead arose and said—Now that the list of jurors has been called, and we can

with the trial of Castner Hanaway to-morrow morning Judge Grier—Has the prisoner been arraigned and

to-morrow morning. It is my intention to arraign the prisoners as they are called for trial.

Judge Grier said that in a case of such importance set through one case in two weeks, so that he could Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., replied, that one case he hoped would be finited and the set of the country that time.

Ashmead said he did not wish to violate the Mr. Ashmead

at 3-then meet at 10 A. M., and adjourn the same time that it was a matter of life that two phonographic Reporters had been engaged Honour suggested, their reports would be useless to the oursel. They must have time to write out like hours like a session of two hours would require like hours like a session of two hours would require like hours like a session of two hours would require like hours like a session of two hours would require like hours like a session of two hours would require like hours like a session of two hours would require like hours like a session of two hours would require like him how he would be tried by God and the stating at the same time that it was a matter of life to the character of the offence is not, of itself, sufficiently him from serving, if he is prepared to take the character of the offence from the Court, and is instructed otherwise.

Judge Kane said —That an opinion by the juror as Judge Kane said.—That an opinion by the juror as to the character of the offence is not, of itself, sufficient to disqualify him from serving, if he is prepared to take the character of the offence from the Court, and is instructed otherwise.

Judge Grier thought this answer only amounted to take the character of the offence is not, of itself, sufficient to disqualify him from serving, if he is prepared to take the character of the offence from the Court, and is instructed otherwise.

Judge Grier thought the most guilty.

Judge Kane said —That an opinion by the juror as to the character of the offence from the court, and is instructed otherwise.

Judge Grier thought the most guilty. The first juror called was Solomon Newman. The strain of two hours would require to render into the English, and then it is to be the counter of the first juror called was Solomon Newman. The prisoner was told to look upon him, and say whether prisoner was told to look upon him

SECOND DAY .- TUESDAY Nov. 25.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT-Judges Grier and Kane. U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Kane.—
The Court met this morning at 10 o'clock. As in
the case yesterday, the Court Room and the avenues
leading to it, were filled at an early hour to-day.
What was scarcely to be expected during this trial,
there were but few white females and coloured people present in the Court room this morning, although
a number of the latter were in the entry near the
room, and in the passage way through the first story. a number of the latter were in the entry near the room, and in the passage way through the first story. We observed one venerable Quaker lady present. Whose name we could not learn. Police officers were again stationed at the foot of the stairway, who kept perfect order, and prevented a rush up to the Court room. A very few members of the Society of Friends were present, and these few were probably the personal friends and relatives of Castner Hanaway. At the opening of the Court, the list of jurors was called, and the following named gentlemen who were absent yesterday, answered to their names, and of course were not subjected to the fine of \$100 imposed by the Court upon all who should not answer by today, unless delayed by sickness, or unavoidable circumstances.

Hugh Campbell, it was stated by his counsel, is absent from the city, and had left it before the venire was ordered. He had not been served with a notice. Excused for the present.

David Cockley, Lancaster; Abrm. R. M'Ilvaine, Chester; Isaac Myers, Schuykill; Solomon Newman,—; Peter Adams, Berks; Robt. Butler, Carbon; Peter J. Michler, Northampton, Samuel E. Stokes, being absent from the city, was excused for this week, but must attend when he returns and gets his Franklin Vanzant stated, that several of his chil-

dren were sick, and asked to be excused for a few days. Excused until Monday next. The fine of \$100 was marked against the defaulting jurors named above.
Judge Grier asked if the District Attorney was

repared to proceed.

The District Attorney stated that he desired to

call his list of witnesses, to see who were present and who absent. The list was called, and a large majority did not answer to their names. Mr. Ashmead said he would now arraign Castner

Judge Grier said that if the school were conducted on the Professor's own private account, he would not excuse him, but as it was a public affair, he should be excused.

Jacob Hammer, of Schuykill Co., on account of his wife's sickness, was excused for two weeks.

Samuel Breck, of Philadelphia Co., is 81 years of age, and hard of hearing. Deemed sufficient excuse.

A. G. Broadhead, of Pike county, subject to periodical attacks of headache every ten days and hard of hearing. Excused.

J. M. Read remarked that he was not going to move to quash the array of jurors, but he thought this case ought to stand upon the same law as the insurgents stood upon in 1799. The act of 1847 has taken this State out of the general rule, and turns us back upon the State law of 1789. The point taken by Mr. Lewis in the insurgent cases was, that the partel, which consisted of 108, was not in accordance with law. He supposed that there was an indiction of the general rule, and turns taken this State out of the general rule, and turns back upon the State law of 1789. The point taken this case, and had formed his own concluments in each count in that case, and that 60 were shown by the answer of the juror, to challenge for cause. He quoted the case of Aaron Bush and the state by the U.

Jonathan Wainwright, Philad. do.

Erskine Hazzard, challenged by dett.

John Miller, Berks, do.

Ephraim Fenton, Montgomery, set aside by the U.

Jonathan Wainwright, Philad. do.

Erskine Hazzard, challenged by the U.

John Miller, Berks, do.

Ephraim Fenton, Montgomery, set aside by Mr. Lewis in the insurgent cases was, that the part of the general rule, and turns about this case, and that 60 were should be accused.

Mr. Cooper thoughts and the same law as the insurgent cases was, that the part of the general rule, and turns as taken this State out of 1847 has taken this State out of 1847 ha

A. G. Broadhead, of Pike county, subject to periodical attacks of headache every ten days and hard of hearing. Excused.

Geo. W. Toland, city, is a member of the bar, and just left a sick chamber, and asked to be excused.

Judge Grier—Being a member of the bar not in all practice, is not a sufficient excuse. When he holds Court in the country districts, he frequently has lawyers on the juries. Ill health, however, will excuse him for two weeks. So ordered.

Frederick Frailey, city, is Fresident of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and has a duty to perform that no other person can do for him just at this time; saked to be excused.

We therefore are thrown bear are thrown bear and a policy of the country districts and be the district of the land to the other, and sufficient excuse. When he holds Court in the country districts, he frequently has lawyers on the juries. Ill health, however, will excuse him for two weeks. So ordered.

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We therefore are thrown bear are thrown bear and the form of 1785.

We therefore are thrown bear are the papers about the same number of ladies were present to the case, that a number of the cause. Mr. Cooper thought sufficient cause had not been shown by the answer of the jury, to challenge him for cause. He quoted the case of Aaron Burr, and the decision of Judge Chase in the case of Callender who was trief for libel, in the latter of which the latter of which the decision of Judge Chase in the case of Callender who was trief for libel, in the latter of which the latter of which the latter of which the latter of the case of the cause. He quoted the case of Aaron Burr, and the decision of Judge Chase in the case of Callender who was the published that the latter of the case of the individual that the latter of which the latter of who that the had made up his mind that the latter of which the latter of the ca ated ated at the common practised in the trial of Horne could be had in that case, except those who were called. He admitted that these statutes did not apply to criminal cases. The decision of Judge Patterson was to place the Court in the same light as the King's Bench or the Oyer and Terminer, where 1500 jurors have been summoned for a challenge of 35. Judge Baldwin has decided that the U. S. District Attorney would have listed by the United States.

Robert Elliot, Parameters about it were asked, the would say they had made up their minds. No jury could be had in that case, except those who were cited billing, or could not read. Another question could be asked the juror before he was rejected as follows—if he has formed an opinion that the transaction with which the deft. is charged, is treason, and the person on trial was connected with it.

The juror replied, that he had read the charge of the Judge to the Grand Jury, and thought the act was treason. Rejected for cause.

James Lowden, Lancaster, not challenged by deft—set aside by the United States.

Robert Elliot, Parameters asked, the would say they had made up their minds. No jury could be had in that case, except those who were citer blind, or could not read. Another question could be asked the juror before he was rejected as follows—if he has formed an opinion that the transaction with which the deft. is charged, is treason, and the person on trial was connected with it.

The juror replied, that he had read the charge of the Judge to the Grand Jury, and thought the act was treason. Rejected for cause.

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The jury replied, that he had read the charge of the Judge to the Grand Jury, and thought the act was treason. Rejected for cause.

The jury replied that the Jury before he was re

means the District Attorney would have his own jury, and he did not wish this as a precedent in the other cases. He wished this to stand alone.

He then read from State Trials to sustain his spoken of this case, and had expressed an opinion. views. If this was adopted, he could see no limit to the District Attorney's challenge. Burr's trial was referred to, to show that the additional jurors could be taken even in the case of a Grand jury. He submitted the matter to the court for their action.

Dist. Attor. Ashmead remarked, that the remarks Dist. Attor. Ashmead remarked, that the remarks of Mr. Read were irregular, as there was no motion before the court. He, Mr. A., had asked that the prisoner be arraigned. If the counsel for the prisoner would move to quash the panel, the U. States would agree on their part. The number of jurors summoned does not agree with the order of the court, as not less than 108 were to be summoned, and 106 awere called—not less than 12 were to be taken from were called—not less than 12 were to be taken from act of Congress speaks of qualifications and not of act of Congress speaks of qualifications and not of numbers. He, Mr. A., wanted to proceed according to law, but if the counsel for deft. think it wrong, he would agree to quash.

e would agree to quash.

Judge Grier—There is no motion before the Court.

District Attorney Ashmead—There may be some the prisoners shall be commenced. I may find it not, the United States will be prepared to proceed the United States will be prepared to proceed the Drisoners. It is no more to quash. He would agree.

Judge Grier—There is no motion before the Court. Mr. Cooper asked if the opposite counsel intend to move to quash. He would agree.

That and the opposite counsel intend to move to quash. He would agree to admit the deft. to bail, good and sufficient, agree to admit the deft. to bail, good and sufficient, and have the trial take place in the county of Landau and the prison morning. It is not to proceed to move to quash. He would agree. and have the trial take place in the county of Lan-caster, he would move the quashing of the array of jurors, if not, he did not wish it quashed. Mr. Ashmead said he did not wish to violate the

be in Washington by that time.

Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., replied, that one case he hoped would be finished in half that time. Up in this county, they hang a man in three days, and he longer time.

Judge Grier said that he had concluded to hold a night session.

To meet at 10 A. M., and adjourn

MEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1851.

Spreas—Wall you alter that opinion, if drees the had been passed upon, sad accepted by the passed upon the passed upon, sad accepted by the passed upon the passed upon

question is put.

Mr. Ludlow, for the United States, said they wished to preserve the trial by jury in its purity, and prevent persons getting into the jury-box whose minds have determined the nature of the offence in advance, from prejudice and opposition to a particular law. If a question is asked a juror, whether he has made up his mind as to the guilt or innocence of a juror, and he was to reply that he thought him guilty, he certainly would not be permitted to go into the jury-box to try the case.

Evans Rogers, Philadelphia, had formed and expressed an opinion upon the subject. Challenged by deft., and rejected.

THIRD DAY.—Wednesday, Nov. 26.

The Court resumed the trial of this case at 10

jury-box to try the case.

Judge Grier said—It was the vagueness of the

modify the question, and make it more specific.

Mr. Stevens asked the counsel for the United
States to turn his attention to another point in the
objection—and that was, whether it was not their
duty to challenge first, and then, after the prisoner they to channenge first, and then, after the prisoner had decided as to his own challenge, whether they (the United States) were not precluded.

Judge Grier—So far as my experience and that of my brother on the Bench go, the practice is as we

Judge Grier and Kane took the written questions to examine, and after consultation, Judge Kane said that he was requested by Judge Grier to say, that it was due to the prisoner, as well as to the purposes of justice, that, as far as possible, the jurrors to try this case should be without bias. That the offence charged consisted of two elements, the act and the intent of the act; and therefore it was proper to charged consisted of two elements, the act and the intent of the act; and therefore it was proper to know the effect deducible from either on his mind. The questions were slightly modified.

Solomon Newman, of Pike, set aside for the present at the suggestion of the United States.

David George, Blockley, set aside by the U. S.

Jonathan Wainwright, Philad. do. do.

Erskine Hazzard, challenged by dett.

tohn Miller Barks. do. do.

John Miller, Berks, do. do. Ephraim Fenton, Montgomery, set aside by U. S. Robert Walsh, Philadelphia, had read the papers

and the number of 80, to which they might have gone, was not exceeded. Judge Patterson, in deciding this case, went as far as language could go, to show that it had no application to the law of 1785. We therefore are thrown back upon the Common Law of England, as practised in the trial of Horne Tooke, where 298 invers were approached are sin the could be saled the newspapers about it were asked, they would say they had made up their minds. No jury could be had in that case, except those who were either blind, or could not read. Another question

John Keynous, or Lake state speaker of this case, and had expressed an opinion, that the white persons, if any were engaged, were more culpable than the slaves; but have expressed no opinion as to the guilt of the deft. In answer another question, he answered, that his mind was in doubt as to whether this act was treason; but if it was not treason, he could not see how treason could be committed against the United States by levying of war, because the United States would not permit a large army to be mustered. Mr. Stevens said, by his answer, the juror had shown he was not competent to be sworn.

District Attorney Ashmead replied to Mr. S., and argued that the juror had expressed an opinion only of the transaction; but had not said that the deft. was one of the guilty party. He had not said, that he would not take the opinion of the Court as to what he would not take the opinion of the Court as to what

the offence is.

Judge Grier said—As to whether the offence is would give himself.

The juror again reiterated what he before said.

Mr. Stevens thought bias had been shown by his

nswer. Judge Grier remarked that he understood the ju-

Judge Grier remarked that he understood the juror to say, that he had not made up his mind as to the nature of the offence.

Mr. Cooper replied—that the juror had said that he was open to take the opinion of the Court as to whether the offence was treason or not. He would like the question settled now to prevent delay hereafter.

J. M. Read thought that if the words used by the

juror were taken together, they would be found to amount to an opinion that the offence is treason— the words, that the white men were the most guilty, showed a bias.

District Attorney Ashmead remarked, that the juror said, if any were guilty, the white men were

he most guilty.

Judge Kane said—That an opinion by the juror as

and is instructed otherwise.

Judge Grier thought this answer only amounted to the degree of moral guilt between the ignorant persons engaged in the crime, and the intelligent ones. Challenged by defts.

John Horn, Philadelphia, had expressed an opinion that the cet did not amount to treason.

The Court resumed the trial of this case at 10 Judge Grier said—It was the vagueness of the question that was objected to—as it now stood, it would be difficult for any one to answer it.

Mr. Cooper replied that it was the question put in the Shadrach case: but they had no objection to modify the question, and make it more specific.

Mr. Stevens asked the counsel for the United person who desires to be present, of course, cannot be person who desires to be present, of course, cannot be accomplished; but those who are compelled to retire for want of space to pack their bodies, do so with pleasant feelings, as they feel assured that every effort has been made to gratify them by the officers in attendance. The officers connected with the Marshal's Police force are also very attentive, and keep excellent order in the passage ways leading to the

(the United States) were not precluded.

Judge Grier—So far as my experience and that of my brother on the Benoh go, the practice is as we are now proceeding.

J. Lewis, for the prisoner, said his practice and experience were otherwiss.

Mr. Cooper remarked—That the United States had no challenge, but a conditional one for cause, and therefore could not challenge first.

District Attorney Ashmead read the law as laid down by Judge Baldwin, in the cases of Porter and Wilson, in reference to challenges, and whose duty it was first to challenge.

Mr. Ludlow went on to argue the propriety of the jury box, whose opinion is, that the fugitive law is unconstitutional, and that no matter what act is committed in the county of Lancaster, it will not amount to treason.

Judge Grier and Kane took the written questions to examine, and after consultation, Judge Kane said that he was requested by Judge Grier to say, that it was due to the prisoner, as well as to the purposes of issue, that the offence cannot be actively and the reform by this may arise from the supposition in the mind of the sace should be without bias. That the offence cannot be carried to the first and therefore it was proper to the first the first and the rest of the first the first that the offence cannot be a farce in the trial to allow a juror to go into the constitutional, and that no matter what act is committed in the county of Lancaster, it will not amount to treason.

Judge Grier and Kane took the written questions to examine, and after consultation, Judge Kane said that he was requested by Judge Grier to say, that it was due to the prisoner, as well as to the purposes of interest the first may be a farce in the trial to constitutional, and that no matter what act is considered to the constraint of the prisoner, as well as to the purposes of the first may be a farce in the residue that he was requested by Judge Grier to say, that it was due to the prisoner, as well as to the purposes of the first may be a farce in the residue that the first may be which took place in Lancaster county a few days after the occurrence which is the basis of this trial, than persons from distant counties.

The following are the names of the jurors empannelled yesterday—Robert Elliott, of Perry: James Wilson, of Adams: Thomas Connelly, of Carbon; Peter Martin, of Lancaster, and Robert Smith, of

Eight jurors were challenged peremptorily by deft. and eleven for cause. Thirteen were set aside by the counsel for the United States.

Abraham M'Ilvaine, Peter S. Michler and Isaac Myers failed to appear. Peter S. Michler was ex-cused until December 8th, and fine remitted. The names of the five jurors were called who were empannelled yesterday, and they all answered and

took their seats.

Joshua Elder, of Dauphin, not challenged by deft.
but set aside by counsel of the United States for the

william Watson, of Bucks, not challenged by deft. but set aside by counsel for United States for the John T. Bazley, of Bucks, had expressed an opi

cause, by deft.

Wm. Williamson, of Chester—had not expressed an opinion or made up his mind upon the nature of the offence charged. Challenged peremptorily by

defendant.
Philip Smyser, of York—The first question was put, when Judge Grier said, that that question might be stricken out altogether, as it depended upon those

Mr. Stevens thought so too. Mr. Smyser, the juror, then said, when another uestion was put to him as to the nature of the of-

eason or not. Rejected.

Fred. Hipple, of Lancaster—set aside by counsel

the would not take the opinion or the Court as to what the offence is.

Judge Grier said—As to whether the offence is Judge Grier said—As to whether the offence is and had arrived at the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and if the conclusion that the laws had been violated and it is the conclusion that the laws had been violated and it is the conclusion that the laws had been violated and it is the conclusion that the laws had been violated and it is the conclusion that the laws had been violated and it is the conclusion that the co been violated, and if the persons could be discothey ought to be punished.

Judge Grier said this was not sufficient cause to

reject. Challenged peremptorily by deft.
Paul S. Preston, of Wayne, not challenged by deft., but set aside by counsel for United States.

A difficulty here arose, as to how many perer A difficulty fiere acces, as a deft.—the United States counsel contending that ten had been challenged peremptorily, and the counsel for deft. asserting that it was but nine. On comparing notes, it was discovered that the United States counsel

deft., but set aside by United States counsel.

Moses W. Coolbaugh, of Monroe—Had expressed
an opinion, when he read the account in the papers, that it was a great outrage upon the community-had not made up his mind upon the other questions

had not made up his mind upon the other questions.

Challenged peremptorily by prisoner.

David West, of Chester—Not challenged by deft.,
but set aside by United States counsel.

Daniel O. Hitner, of Montgomery—Might have
thought something about whether it was treason,
but did not know that he had made up his mind After considerable consultation between the deft.

and his counsel, the juror was challenged peremp-Wm. R. Sadler, of Adams—Not challenged by Tl deft. Questioned by Mr. Ludlow; answered satis-ed.

called, as they had not asked the questions necessary, and wished now to do so. and wished now to do so.

Mr. Stevens thought they ought not to be allowed to recall a witness whom they had challenged, unless they would also allow the deft. to recall others.

Judge Grier said—That the juror's answer he did not consider per se sufficient to exclude him; but he had refused the deft. to withdraw his challenge, and

opinion as to whether it was treason or not. He thought it was a similar case to that of Res Repub-

from the Athens of America, as she calls herself, in which this whole case is rettled; for which he did not thank her. If this thing was persisted in, he would have to instruct the jury not to look at papers from the quarter.

would have to instruct the jury not to look at papers from that quarter.

Mr. Stevens—I hope your honour will direct them not to look at missives from the other quarter.

Judge Grier—had not seen any.

Mr. Stevens—I have, but they have not convinced me any more than the others have your Honour.

Michael Jenks, of Bucks—Not challenged by deft.

out set aside by United States counsel.

David Cockley, of Lancaster—Had formed an opiion—Challenged for cause by deft.

James Penny, of Lancaster—Not challenged by

dett.—set asude by United States counsel.

Ferree Brenton, of Lancaster—Not challenged by deft.; set aside by counsel of United States.

Patrick Brady, of Philadelphia—Had made up his mind that it was a great outrage against the laws. Challenged peremptorily by deft., as the Court did not think the answer sufficient to challenge for cause.

John O. Deshong, of Delaware—Challenged and set aside.

George Marks, of Lebanon—Challenged and set side.

George Marks, of Lebanon—Challenged and set side.

Strange N. Palmer, of Schuylkill—Had conscienous scruples against capital punishment, but would ot yiolate his oath after he had voluntarily taken

by deft.—set aside by counsel for United States.

Diller Luther, of Berks—had formed no conclusive opinions, bat impressions had been made upon his mind which he had stated. Challenged peremptorily reserved.

A great

James Gowen, of Philadelphia county—may have than on any previous day, but the same absence of ecloured people was visible.

The court-room was densely crowded, and every than on the court-room was densely crowded, and every the court-room was densely crowded. expressed an opinion as to the atrocity of the act, but not as to the guilt of the prisoner; have not come to a conclusion that the act is treason, but

Mr. Stevens—have you expressed an opinion as to Juror—I have not—Challenged by deft. peremto-

y. David Lyons, of Delaware—had expressed an unfavourable opinion as to the course of the persons en gaged in the act.

Mr. Stevens asked that he might be set aside.

Mr. Ludlow asked him other questions, which were answered negatively. Mr. Ludlow said he was a mpetent juror. Mr. Stevens—he has shown prejudice in his an swer, by saying he had an unfavourable opinion of the gentlemen engaged in that particular act. Mr. Read took the same view of the answer, and said that he had not only thought so himself, but

The juror sworn to try the case-making the Ephraim Fenton, of Montgomery—is opposed to capital punishment, but would be willing to do his duty, under the charge of the Court—would take the nature of the offence from the Court, as a matter

had refused the deft. to withdraw his challenge, and could not allow it in this case.

Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, had read the papers in reference to this case, and had thought much upon it, but had not made up his mind, whether the offence is treason. He would take that from the Court, as they were much more able to determine that question than he was. Challenged percent that question than he was. The counsel for the U.S. consulted together, when the court, as they wished to ask another question, that the juror might explain what he meant by saying that he had not made up his mind.

The counsel for the U.S. consulted together, when the court, that the juror might explain what he meant by saying that he had not made up his mind.

The counsel for the U.S. consulted together, when the purchase the provided to the counsel for the U.S. consulted together, when the provided together, when the purchase the purchase the provided together, when the provided together, when the provided together, when the purchase the purchase the provided together, when the provided together, when the purchase the purchase the provided together, when the purchase the purchase the provided together, when the provided together, when the provided together, when the provided together, when the counsel for the U.S. consulted together, when the purchase the purchase the provided together, when the provided together, when the purchase the purchase the provided together, when the purchase the purc of law. Sworn to try the cause—making eleven.

James Cowden, of Lancaster—had read something

the Christiana case.

The juror said he had meant that he would take the law from the Court, as to whether the offer

was treason or not.

It was then agreed that he should be sworn; but as to-morrow is Thanksgiving day, it was agreed between the counsel, that he should not be sworn until

Friday morning.

Judge Grier remarked.—That he was very much pressed for time, as he wanted to finish this cause by next Saturday a week, so that he might attend to duties which called him to Washington. He had no right, however, to consult his own convenience at the expense of so many jurors as were empannelled. If they were once committed to the authority of the officers, they would not separate until they had finished the case. Were it not for this, he would have held Court on Thanksgiving day, and would even doubt whether he should not hold it on a Sunday.

He would, however, again request the jurors not to allow any body to talk with them as to the law or the facts of the case, nor read any papers that attempted to settle the law which governed it, whether they came from the East, West, North or South

Formerly newspapers were willing that a cause should be tried before they passed upon the law; but now in some quarters they attempt to settle the law, even in advance of the case being on trial. Judge Kane informed the jurors empannelled, that the Court had made arrangements with the proprie-tor of the American Hotel, for a suit of rooms, where they could take their wardrobe, and make them-selves as comfortable as their situations would war-

The jurors not empannelled were notified that no list of jurors would be called again before next Monday a week, and such as wished to return to their homes or attend to their respective businesses, could now take the opportunity.

No fine would be imposed for non-attendance at

Court up to that time. This gave general satisfa tion to the jurors.

The Court was then adjourned until Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, when the twelfth juror will be sworn, and the case be fairly commenced.

The following are the names of the jurors to try this cause: Robert Elliott, of Perry; James Wilson, of Adams; Thomas Conelly, of Carbon; Peter Martin of James the Robert Elliott, Strikh

strange N. Fahler, tious scruples against capital punishment, but not violate his oath after he had voluntarily taken it. He had published much as an editor of a paper, but had not made up his mind upon the case. Considerable difficulty was experienced to get out of him what he meant by a voluntary oath. Set aside by counsel for United States.

Franklin Starboard, of Franklin—not challenged by deft. but set aside by counsel for United States. Isaac Mather, of Montgomery—not challenged by deft.—set aside by counsel for United States.

Levi Markle, was called a second time. The Clerk said he called it out 86 when he should have called 68—he had read him upside down.

Ctavans—vou had better make him right

Cowden, or many morning—making the twelve.

FOURTH DAY—Friday, Nov. 28.

U. S. Crecur Count—Judges Grier and Kane.—The Court resumed the trial of the case of Castner Hanway, this morning.

The impression has gone abroad, that the prisoner is a member of the Society of Friends, and many suppose, that he appears in Court arrayed in the peculiar dress of that sect. This is a great mistake. He may be a member of that respectable body of our citizens; but so far as his external appearance warrants an inference, we should say that he is not a member.

clothes, with a black silk neck handkerchief, and standing collar. His demeanor to-day, was the same as we have previously described it—respectful and A greater number of ladies were in attendance

avenue leading thereto thronged with anxious but disappointed persons. Notwithstanding this, the most perfect order and decorum was manifested by the crowd. James Cowden, of Lancaster county, the juror who was chosen on Wednesday last, but not

sworn, was called and sworn. The jurors to try Hanway stands as follows: Robert Elliott. James M. Hopkins. John Junkin James Wilson, Thomas Conelly, Peter Martin, Robert Smith, Wm. R. Sadler, Jonathan Wainwright. James Cowden.

had expressed it.

Judge Grier said—The expression of an opinion as to the grade of an offence, was not sufficient to exclude. He did not think it sufficient to challenge

or cause—as in that case you might challenge every consideration the indictment upon which the prisoner nan in the community. Challenged peremptorily at the bar has been arraigned, in order that you may by deft.

John S. Schroeder, of Berks—Answered satisfactorily all the questions. Challenged peremptorily by deft.

Jacob Grosh, of Lancaster—Not challenged by deft.; set aside by counsel for U. S.

John Junkin, of Perry—Not challenged by deft.—Questioned by Mr. Ludlow—Had read the publications, but had not formed or expressed an opinion—would take the law from the Court whether the act is treason or not. Sworn to try the cause—making treason character. tions, but had not formed or expressed an opinion—would take the law from the Court whether the act is treason or not. Sworn to try the cause—making the eighth.

Jacob Kechline, of Northampton—challenged peremptorily by deft.

George Ladlev, of Chester—not challenged by deft,—set aside by counsel for U. S.

John H. Kinnard, of Chester—Had not formed any opinions about the matter. Not challenged by deft.; set aside by counsel of U. S.

The Clerk gave notice that the panel was exhausted. Mr. Ashmead said, that but 82 had been called,

After the jurors were seated, District Attorney John W. Ashmead, in opening the case to the jury, addressed them substantially as follows: May it please the Court-Gentlemen of the Jury :

change and modify their form of government. In the Constitution of the United States, as well as in those of the several States, modes are provided by which their provisions can be altered. If obnoxious acts of Congress are passed they can be changed or repealed. Hence this defendant, if he has perpetrated the offence charged in the indictment, has raised his hand without excuse or palliation against the freest government on the face of the earth. He has not only set its laws at defiance, by seeking to overturn them, and to render them inoperative and void; but the conspiracy into which he entered assumed a deeper and more malignant dye, from the wanton manner in which it was actually consummated I allude to the murder in which it resulted. An honourable and worthy citizen of a neighbouring State, who entered our commonwealth under the protection of the Constitution and laws of the Union, for the purpose of claiming his property under due process of law, was mercilessly beaten and murdered, in consequence of the acts of the defendant and his associates. It is a disgrace upon our national escut-cheon; a blot upon the fair fame of Pennsylvania; and a reproach which nothing short of the conviction and punishment of the offenders can ever wipe out. and punishment of the chenders can ever wipe out.

It is for you, gentlemen of the jury, to judge of the evidence which the Government will submit in this case; and I need not say to you, that if it proves the defendent to have been one of the actors in the bloody tragedy of Christiana, that you will find him guilty of the offence.

I desire, however, in the course of my remarks, to say nothing which may be calculated in any way unnecessarily to inflame your minds against the defendant. I trust he may be able to convince you fendant. I trust he may be able to convince you that he had no participation in the dreadful transactions of the 11th of September, and thus rescue his name from the obloquy and infamy which would otherwise attach to it. He has a right to demand a fair and impartial hearing at your hands, and a candid and dispassionate consideration of the testimony which he may produce. Nay, he is entitled to even more than this; for every reasonable doubt which may arise in the cause is to be resolved in his favour. not to be required to establish his innocence but it is for the prosecution to make out and prov

himself in a warlike manner against said United States.

Second.—That at the same time and place, the said Castner Hanway assembled with others, with the avowed intention by force and intimidation to prevent the execution of the said laws to which I have alluded, and that in pursuance of this combination, he unlawfully and traitorously resisted and opposed Henry H. Kline, an officer duly appointed by Edward D. Ingraham, Esq., a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, from executing lawful process to him directed against certain persons held to service or labour in the State of Maryland, owing such service and labour to a certain Edward Gorsuch, under the laws of the State of Maryland, who had escaped into the Eastern District of

standing in the short lane, about half way between the bars and the house, Joshua M. Gorsuch was standing near him; Dickinson Gorsuch was in the short lane, not so near his father as was Joshua, and Dr. Pearce, Mr. Hutchings and Mr. Nelson were somewhere near the same spot. The number of ne-groes assembled at this time must have exceeded one Hundred. Before the firing commenced, Edward Gorsuch was struck with a club on the back part of he head, and fell forward on his hands and knees.

As he was struggling to rise, and in the act of get-ting upon his feet, he was shot down, and when prostrate on the ground, was cut on the head with a corn cutter, and beaten with clubs. Dickinson Gorsuch, on perceiving the attack made upon his father, immediately rushed to his assistance, when his revolver was knocked out of his hand, and he himself shot in various parts of the body, producing intense agony, and rendering him utterly helpless. Joshua M. Gorsuch was attacked at the same time, and defended himself with his revolver, which he twice snapped at his assailants, but the powder being wet it wo not go off. He was also struck down and cruelly beat en and maltreated. When the firing commenced, Kline, in order to avoid its effects, escaped into a corn field but on seeing Dickinson Gorsuch struggling in the short lane apparently wounded and bleeding, at the risk of his own life he went to his assistance, and placed him under the shelter of a tree until aid could be procured. Hutchings and Nelson, two of the others, were at this time making their escape, the egroes being in full pursuit. Dr. Pearce and Joshua Gorsuch retreated by the short lane, and a num

ber of shots were fired at them as they moved off. Dr. Pearce was shot in the wrist, side and shoulder, and a ball also passed through his hat just above his forehead. In the effort to escape, these latter gentle-men rushed towards Hanway, who was still sitting on his horse in the long lane. They besought him to prevent the negroes from pursuing farther. He to prevent the negroes from pursuing farther. He said he could not. They then asked for permission to get upon his horse, which would afford the means of making their escape, He refused their request, and putting whip to his horse rode off at full speed. This mode of a safe retreat being denied to Dr. Pearce and Joshua Gorsuch their only hope was in continuing to run. Pearce was in front, and Joshua Corsuch behind. In lecking heak Dr. Pearce was

value of this Union, not only to us as a separate people, but to the common family of mankind, I admit my utter inadequacy to form an estimate, regarding it as one of those great blessings of Divine Providence, which human intellect cannot fathom; and which increases in appreciation with the progressive development of its benefits.

enactments of State Legislatures, and in the decisions of State Judiciaries consequent upon them, which created such embarrassments and difficulties in the execution of the Act of 1793, as to render it, practically speaking, a dead letter in some of the States. I do not propose to enter into any detailed history of this legislation, or of these adjudications. That would be alike fatiguing to you, and of little value in the consideration of the matter in hand. I will, however, refer to the of the matter in hand. I will, however, refer to the legislation of our own Commonwealth, which, though generally characterized by fidelity to the National compact, still shows that this new influence, to a certain extent, had even affected her usually steadfast and solid character. On the 26th of March, 1826, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an Act, entitled "An Act to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, relative to fugitives from labour, for the protection of free people of colour, and to pre-

vent kidnapping.

This Statute, purporting to be intended to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution, relative to fugitives from labour, deprived all the Aldermen and Justices of the peace of power to hear and decide upon the tives from labour, deprived all the Aldermen and Justices of the peace of power to hear and decide upon the cases of such fugitives, confining their authority to the issuing of warrants for the arrest of such fugitives, which warrants were, however, to be made returnable before, and the complaint to be heard by a Judge of the proper county. The Ninth Section of the Act declaring that no Alderman or Justice of the Peace should take cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labour from any of the United States, under the Act of 1793, and forbidding them to grant any certificate or warrant of removal of such fugitive upon the application, affidavit or testimony of any person or persons whatsoever, under the said Act of Congress, or any other law, authority, or Act of the Congress of the United States, under the penalty of being guilty of a misdemeanour in office, and of incurring a fine of not less than Five Hundred, nor exceeding one Thousand Dollars. This Act, however, authorized the Judge, before whom an alleged fugitive was brought, to take bail for his appearance until final hearing, or in default thereof, to commit him to the common jail of the County for safe keeping, at the expense of the owner.

This law was followed by the Act of the 3d of March, 1847, the third section of which absolutely forbids any judges of the Comprovesalth from taking cognizance of

This law was followed by the Act of the 3d of March, 1847, the third section of which absolutely forbids any udge of the Commonwealth from taking cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labour from any of the United States, under the Act of 1793. The sixth section even declares that "it shall not be lawful to use any jail or prison of the Commonwealth for the detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from servitude,"

This mode of a safe retreat being denied to Jr. Fraction and somewhat for the presentation to make presentation of the first being the first b

ever guided our national destinies, rose bright and glo-rious above the storm—pointing out to anxious patriot-ism the haven of peace, concord, and union, in the adoption of the Compromises of the ever-to-be-remem-bered Session of 1850. Among these is to be found the Act of the 18th of September, 1850, the law, the execu-tion of which this defendant is charged in combination and by preconcert with others, to have resisted even unto blood and death. This act, which has been so much commented upon, is, in fact, less urgeat in its features, and better calculated to prevent abuses, than the original Act of February, 1793, of which it purports Section flowers below die to an expension of the section of the se

ntecedent, by giving it a sanction by which its prothe clamours against the law, which have so long filled the public ear. Remedial laws, without corresponding sanctions, by which their proposed remedies may be obtained, are, at best, legislative cheats. Honest legisobtained, are, at best, legislative cheats. Honest legislation never professes to afford a remedy, without furnishing the means necessary and proper to attain it.

To furnish such means of arriving at Constitutional rights, was the end and object of the Act of 1850, to which the Act of 1793 had become inadequate, by reson of counteracting State legislation. This, and no more, is the head and front of the offending of the calumniated law. It was against the execution of this law that the defaulant arrayad himself by combinalum, that the defendant arrayed himself by combination, confederacy and preconcert with others, who are
hereafter to answer for their participation in the crime.
It was in opposition to the execution of this law, that
he associated himself with others equally reckless;
armed with the weapons of blood and death. It was
with this object and by this association, that the blood
of an unoffending American citizen, entering into our
Commonwealth in pursuit of his legal rights, and acting
under the sanction of the laws of the Union, has been
shed. Shall this deed of blood and horror escape unpunished? Shall its repetition be invited by the impunity which shall follow the offender? The response to
these questions must come from the Jury Box. There
rests its terrible responsibility. If this response shall
be in the affirmative, then a dark and heavy cloud will
have passed over the sun-light of the American Union. law, that the defendant arrayed himself by combinahave passed over the sun-light of the American Union For when the laws of the Union, enacted in pursuance For when the laws of the Union, enacted in pursuance of the Constitution and responsive to its most direct obligations, cannot be enforced in its Judicial Tribunals, then, indeed, is the beginning of the end arrived. The subject which remains for me to consider is, whether the facts which I expect to prove, amount to such a forcible resistance of the public law, as makes the actors in it guilty of Treason, in levying war against the United States. I propose now to consider this question.

United States. I propose now to consider this question, and with that view, invite your attention, as well as that of the Court, to a consideration of the law of the case. I need not say that you will receive the law from case. I need not say that you are bound by the instructions which the Court, and that you are bound by the instructions which the Court may give in respect to it. In this particular there is no difference between civil and criminal causes. It is, therefore, in no sense true, that you are judges of the law, and you must take the interpretation which the Court was it. You have a right team. which the Courts put upon it. You have a right to apply the law to the facts, but you have no right to go further. What then is the law? I have stated that treason against the laws of the United States consists,

The provide and ineffactive, in hegal suffemation, high to enhancing of processing the suffering of the control of the final State of the control of the control of the final State of the control of the control of the final State of the control of the control of the control of the final State of the control of the contr

town to try and see Agen; I saw Agen and the colored that its supremacy shall not be maintained by him, and that the rights of these insurgents were superior to any statute of the United States. "They are perior to any statute of the United States. "They are perior to any statute of the United States. "They are perior to any statute of the United States. "They are perior to any statute of the United States. "They are perior to any statute of the United States. "They are perior to any statute of the United States. "They are perior to any statute of the United States. "It is manifest, therefore, that Castner Hanway, so far as in him lay, had resolved to prevent the execution of these fugitive slave laws in every instance, and to make them a dead letter in the neighbourhood and county in which he resided, so far as any ability of influence of his could contribute to that end. His conduct and language towards Kline incited and encouraged all that followed afterwards, and the prisoner is legally and morally responsible for it all. Had he chosen to discountenance this flagrant violation of law, and held the excited and infuriated blacks in check, the reputation of Pennsylvania would never have been tarnished by the disgraceful occurrences at Christiana, and a worthy and respected citizen of an adjoining State would not a back to Christiana and saw E. Gorsuch at Gallagher would not go back to Christiana until the next day; I then started back and saw E. Gorsuch at Gallagher would not go back to Christiana until the next day; I then started back and saw E. Gorsuch at Gallagher would not go back to Christiana, until the next day; I then started back and saw E. Gorsuch at Gallagher would not go back to Christiana, until the next day; I then started back and saw E. Gorsuch at Edalugher would not go back to Christiana, until the next day; I then started back and saw E. Gorsuch at Gallagher to the house of Parker, in did not come; we went bo Downing-town to the Gap and Christiana, and met the guide between the Gap and Chris the disgraceful occurrences at Christiana, and a worthy and respected citizen of an adjoining State would not have been wantonly and wickedly murdered in cold blood, while engaged in the assertion of his legal rights. On Castner Hanway especially rests the guilt of the innocent blood which was spilt on that occasion. He may finally escape its consequences before this inny revolver one way and I the other; the bars were a may finally escape its consequences before this inny. innocent blood which was spilt on that occasion. He may finally escape its consequences before this jury, because of some flaw or defect in our proof, but he never can flee from the reproaches of his own conscience, or the condemnation which every honourable and upright citizen will pronounce upon his conduct. He is, however, in your hands, and I will say nothing that is in any way calculated to create or array prejudices against him or his case.

nim or his case.

I have thus, Gentlemen of the Jury, in the execution of my duties as opening council for the United States, itselfed the facts of the cause you are about to try, as I believe they will be established by the evidence: and after wards an axe was thrown down; I told Mr. E. Gorsuch he had better go outside and talk to them; when he got out a pistel was fired at Mr. Gorsuch the legal principles which I consider the legal princip I believe they will be established by the evidence: and have also explained the legal principles which I consider applicable to them. My duties in this respect are therefore fulfilled. Your graver and more solemn one is about to commence. Never were duties more intensely interesting in their character, or more absorbingly interesting in their results. The simple feet that the I saw the fire as the gun was not pulled in the window; I broke out a piece of paper, and told one of the ment to go for a hundred men, to frighten them; they asked for time; Parker asked if I would let him send to the next farm for a white man; I think it was Donhaman being, imparts to it an absorbing interest, and demands what I am satisfied it will receive; your anxious, scrupulous, and careful attention.

But the inherent gravity of such an issue assumes even a deeper responsibility, from the nature of the accusation involved in it, and from the influence your verdiet may have on the future harmony and permanence of the National Union. It may be that the great political problem is now to be solved by you, whether the Constitution of the United States, and avary as the fire as the gun was not pulled in the window; I broke out a piece of paper, and told one of the men to go for a hundred men, to frighten them; they asked for time; Parker asked if I would let him send to the next farm for a white man; I think it was Donnel, or some such name; I told him I would send for init; I told one of my men to go for him; whether he went or not I cannot tell; he started.

In the meantime Mr. Hanway came up on a horse; More asked met oask him to assist us, as we found there was a larger force in the house than we expected; I went to Mr. Hanway, who was sitting on a sorrel horse; I said good morning; he gave me no answer; I asked him where he lived; he said it was none of its the constitution of the United States, and avary the said to the problem is a supplied to the ment to go for a hundred men, to frighten them; they asked for time; Parker asked if I would let him send to the next farm for a white men to go for a hundred men, to frighten them; they asked for time; Parker asked for time; Parker

cusation involved in 10, and 11, and 11, and 12, and 12, and 12, and 13, and 14, and 14, and 15, and 1

man, Samuel Williams, get out of the cars; he, Agen would not go back to Christiana until the next day; l

unat I did not see; I was told so; the last named Josh; a couple of bars were across the lane; I fell over them, my revolver one way and I the other; the bars were at the short lane, about twenty yards distance from the long lane; I got up and ran to the house, and up stairs, leaving the door open; one of the Mr. Gorsuch's got there before me.

I went in and asked who was the landlord, and told him what I wanted and who I was a leaving the was a de-

him what I wanted and who I was; I said I was a deputy Marshal, and that I had two warrants for Nelson and Fish; they said no such men were there; as I went up stairs they made a pass at me with a thing that had such.

I saw the fire as the gun was not pulled in the win-

of my business.

I handed him my papers, and he read them twice; I handed him I was a deputy Marshal, and wanted to arrest told him I was a deputy Marshal, and wanted to arrest the blacks named; some ten or twenty negroes, were there with guns; after he looked at my warrant he said there with guns; after he looked at my warrant he.

I saw Mr. Lewis and a boy a short distance off, and called to the boy to come back; he shock his head, but called to the boy to come back; he shock his head, but called to the boy to come back; he shock his head, but called to the boy to come back; he shock his head, but called to the boy to come back; he shock his head of the saw an indication of the paper, and letters as a way and the same coming up the lane on a horse which appeared to be hard driven; I said to him you are one of white man coming up the lane on a horse which appeared to be hard driven; I said to him you are one of white men who have been giving information; he made the men who have been giving information; he made the men who have been giving information; he made the way to be a saw and the boy, and saw the boy go off; I watched Lewis and the boy, and saw the boy go off; brick mill: I went over to him and saw him to the sher boy.

other boy. I asked for a doctor and they pointed towards Pen-I asked for a this time a man came in sight whom ningfourille; at this time a man came in sight whom the poys called the Squire; I asked him if he could tell the boys called the xagon; he said no; I did not know where I could get a wagon; he said no; I did not know where the could get a wagon; he said no; I did not know I started towards Pennington ville, and met one of my I started towards Pennington ville, and met one of my I started towards Pennington ville and met one of my I started towards Pennington ville was wounded and crazy as a bed bno. I

I started towards Penningtonville, and met one of mount of men, who was wounded and crazy as a bed bug; led him to a tavern, and got him some refreshments; led him to a tavern, and got him some refreshments; led him to a tave with a wagon, whom I hired for a dollar to take us to Penningtonville; he took the deligation of the control o

negroes passed nim, and went over the heids; one had a club; they went right by his horse; he made no at-tempt to stop them; befere he went this distance away, he said something to the negroes in a low tone, which I

lid not hear.
It was then one of the blacks said, "he is only a

Christiana a corps Question by Judge Grier-When you fired was any

body hnrt?

Answer—No, sir; I fired my pistol in the air to frighten them; when I met Dickinson Gorsuch in the lare, he was wounded in the arm and body, and was ment. lane, he was wounded in the arm and body, and was bleeding out of the mouth very much [plan shown him]; this tree is about the place I sat him across the road,

The Bible Sectarian Book.—A matter of no little interest has recently engrossed the attention of the School Committee of the City of Cambridge. It appears that one of the rules in the Schools of that city is, that selections from the Bible were read to the pupils daily. This order has recently been objected to by a scholar in one of the Schools at the Port. When it came to the pupil's turn to read, an objection was made on the ground that his parents, who were Catholics, instructed him not to read the Protestant Bible. The Teacher of the School immediately informed the School Committee on the subject, which Board, we learn, notified the parents of the child, that they must either withdraw him from the School, or instruct him to comply with the established rules of the School, and orders of his instructor. We learn that a suit at law is growing out of the trouble, and that a legal gentleman has already been retained as counsel by the parents of the pupil referred to, and that the ground taken is, that the School in question has openly violated the 23d sec. of the 23d chapter of the Revised Statutes, prohibiting the introduction of sectarian books into our Public Schools. There is very little doubt how a Massachusetts Jury would decide a question like the one referred to.—Boston Paper. uld decide a question like the one referred to.--Boston Paper.

Oldest Inhabitant." in Yermont, as we learn by the census returns, is a black man, a native of Martinique, and now a resident of Fouriert. His name is Peter Nassau, and his age 120 years. The oldest inhabitant in Massachusetts is also a negro residing in Marshfield. There is no record of his birth, but from the best dates that can be attained he is one allowe, and is a native of New York. He has always add that his mistrees years of age the first year of the French war in 1757. He is now blind and has not been able to do much work for the past forty years. The oldest inhabitant of Georgia is a while woman, living in Clarke County. She is one thing is a while woman, living in Clarke County. She is one the first year of a negro slave, living in the first hundred and forty years of age. He appears dried and shriveled up.

Exchange.

morning almost unanimously gave at exposure of the gentlements of the Compromise measures. Opinion acquiescing in the Compromise measures.
Of Northern Whigs, and that measures of the large body of Northern Whigs, and that party is now prepared to stop agitation on the provisions of the Slave-hunder.

A progress room from the was about to leave home for the same blave he may be a the beard from her, but she may possibly be detained there, or recalled by the illness of her on the highway, in a Franch of the was once allowed to explain, and said the was a love that the should reliquish, for a while, his public services.

Of Miss Holley, we have heard nothing since the report by Mr. May in the last Standard. She is, we nor by Mr. May in the last Standard. She is, we now by Mr. May in the last Standard. She is, we now by Mr. May in the last Standard. She is, we have heard nothing since the report by Mr. May in the last Standard.

A progress room form the table—he wanted the proceedings to the while, his public services.

Of Miss Holley, we have heard nothing since the resolution on the table. As no one is acting as General Agent in this State, where the most of the seminator to the large wh

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1851.

THE TRIALS FOR TREASON.

own the first of a tayern, and said he could not go, but after wards gave it back, and said he could not go.

A portion of our readers, we know, will have seen the report elsewhere before it will reach them in our columns, but many others will reach them in our columns, but many others will reach the report elsewhere before it will reach the report elsewhere befor

Insisted upon being in the verdict was given without examwas not allowed; the verdict was a curious inquest; I
ining any witnesses; I said it was a curious inquest; I
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ininshed.

Even this explanation and promise are, perhaps,
hardly necessary. State Trials are not usually matters of such small moment that it is of little consequence whether the public are kept advised of the
measures taken to accomplish their object, and the
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the time of the attack 100 negroes present, armed, armed, armed, armed, armed, armed, armed, arme hey had taken breakfast with his, beyond taken breakfast with his physical taken to accomplish their object, and the the time of the firing, I stood a little up the long At the time of the firing, I stood a little up the long a man at any time is not a taken to accomplish their object, and the probability of its accomplishment. To hang a man At the time of the firing, I stood a little up the long lane, so that I could not see up the small one; I was about twelve feet from the long lane—[the plan was about twelve feet from the long lane—[the plan was about twelve feet from the long lane—[the plan was about twelve feet from the long lane—[the plan was about twelve feet from the long lane—[the plan was about the time I got into the corn field, Hanway was about at 60 yards off, looking on, nearer the creek—[looked at 40 yards off, looking on, nearer the creek—[looked at 46 yards off, looking on, nearer the creek—[looked at ad no doubt of it.

He was on his horse; looking at the bouse; several

He was on his horse; looking at the bouse; several

cated in any such act to know, as far as it is possible, precisely the danger they run, and what sort of measures may be taken to convict them of such a crime, and to bring them to condign punishment. It was then one of the blacks said, "he is only a deputy," and then fired—[Hanway's position pointed out on the plan]—the blacks were in the long lane factor on the plan]—the blacks were in the long lane factor of the plan]—the blacks were in the long lane factor of the prisoner at the bar in the treator of the prisoner at the bar in the prisoner at We trust the Standard has no reader who might not, tion in a jail yard by the High Sheriff is a fate to Party No. 2 fired a minute of two actions of the party No. 2 fired a minute of two actions and the minute of two actions and the party No. 2 fired a minute of two actions and the party No. 2 fired a minute of two actions and the party No. 2 fired a minute of two actions and the party No. 2 fired a minute of two actions and the party No. 2 fired a minute of two actions and the party No. 2 fired a minute of two actions and the party No. 2 fired a minute of two actions and the party No. 2 fired a minute of two actions and the party No. 2 fired a minute of two actions and the party No. 2 fired a good conscience, keep clear of being traitors to God and humanity, and at the same time avoid the

sociates, it is useless to conjecture. The Govern-The reason I call it North is because it was North of ment will be in earnest as far as it is sustained in The reason I can be North from South there; it was to being so by public opinion, and will convict the priwards the woods (this appeared to be the South side); when I spoke to Hanway, I told him about the law of soners, if they can. This much we may take for when I spoke to have a larger to a fugitive slave was granted; for the farther it can go to please its mass \$1,000 fine, \$1,000 for the slave, and 5 years' imprisonter, the King of the South, and not displease too ent. Hanway said he did not care for any act of Congress much its Northern fellow-servant, it will go. But Hanway said he did not care for any act of Congress or any other law; this was after he had read the warrants; I saw Dickinson Gorsuch and Dr. Pearce going the same way as Mr. Hanway, then I put Dickinson by the tree; they were pursued by a large number of the soloured people with guns and other weapons.

I saw Mr. Gorsuch try to get behind the horse, or on him, to save himself, or something; Hanway sat on his horse, and was in a trot or run, as he was going pretty fast; I met Joshua Gorsuch between the mill and Penaingtonville, a mile or a mile and a half from the seems of the presidency, but the time has come when the slave power demands blood as the price of her approaingtonville, a mile or a mile and a half from the scene of action; he was cut very badly on the head, and was not in his right senses; I took him to Penningtonville. When Hanway first came up to the bars, there was no one there but the Indian negro; when the other negroes came up, they loaded their guns in his presence; I heard nothing in the house until I got to the bars; I saw Hanway the next morning after the affair at the house of Mr. Rogers, sitting there; I had no talk with him.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

unfortunate act of his life that he did not vote for it. their minds, by stating the considerations that weigh

Satisfied with this opening scrimmage, the House opposing such a call, and declaring that the recent vote of the State has settled conclusively that she will then proceeded to the election of Speaker, and of Clerk, not secede. This, it is believed, will be carried when Mr. Forney, of Pennsylvania, being chosen to the latter office. The oaths were administered by Mr. Gidugs, as the oldest member of the House.

THE SCHOOL TRAGEDY

THE Coroner's Jury in the case of the killing of the school children, in Greenwich Avenue, have given in Johnson, James Chesnut, Jr., T. N. Darkins, A. P. dress you. their verdict, after a long, though, it is thought by Aldrich and John Townsend: many, not entirely impartial, hearing of the evidence. The verdict is precisely what every body knew from the beginning, and no more, and certainly it would seem a mere mockery of the purpose of the inquiry to find that a certain number of children came to their death, at the time referred to, from "suffocation and external and internal injuries." To the verdict, however, is appended a document entering somewhat minutely into the causes of the accident; and though it is to be wished that it was a fallow of the sciedent; and though it is to be wished that it was fallowed. We have not room for the whole of this paper, but copy that part of it that refers to the structure of the buildthe teachers from all blame; but, for very insufficient Resolved, That we regard these declarations of pub-Resolved, That we regard these declarations of purchased the seems, they declined to receive evidence tending to criminate some persons who entered one or more of the school-rooms and urged the inmates to escape, as the building was on fire. But on that point stiffs they thought of the most consequence they say:

| Resolved, That we regard these declarations of purchased the causes that separate those who advocate separate secession from those who advocate separate secession from those who advocate co-operation, and that we shall feel sincere actions should they now unite in pursuing the same thought of the most consequence they say:

| Resolved, That we regard these declarations of purchased the causes that separate to guard the inhumane institution prevalent in that State. And, if you want to know the terrible significance of the appellation of "Georgiaman," just use it in the hearing of a Maryland slave! Nay, even the word "Georgia" itself.

Concerning the building, the most reliable testimony that could be obtained, as well for competency to form correct and accurate judgment as for truth and veracity, has proved that the main structure is good; that it is abundantly strong and secure for the purposes designed and used. But of the design and structure of the stairways, the facilities of ingress and egress to the building, the opinion is as unanimous and decided that they deserve universal condemnation. The negative formulation of those who desire to promote co-operation should be preserved.

SLAVE HUNTS.—The Pennsylvania papers state that two persons, alleged to be the slaves of Wm. T. Mcthey deserve universal condemnation. The negative formulation of those who desire to promote co-operation.

building, the opinion is as unanimous and decided that they deserve universal condemnation. The peculiar form of the stairway being four square, with steps on either side starting with winders and turning with winders at every angle, thus continuing to the top of the building, leaving a well-hole in the centre.

The spiral form and low rails, even though safely constructed, cannot be commended as the most convenient, or by any means safe. All who testified upon this point, save one, concurred in this opinion. The most trivial occurrence might cause a child to lose his balance, while reclining against this rail, and precipitate him, if at the top, a distance of fifty feet to a stone flagging below, which must inevitably produce death Such was the structure of the front stairways in this school, and such were the exposures of the children

Such was the structure of the front stairways in this school, and such were the exposures of the children who used it. It is not enough to say that accidents of this kind never before occurred, or that similar structures exist in other buildings, and that therefore there is no cause to condemn them. The undersigned are united in opinion as to their insecurity, and do, therefore, most unqualifiedly condemn them.

We say this, however, in no spirit of censure of the intentions of those who designed them. It was most unqualifiedly condemn the plans were submited to the entire board of school officers of the Ward, and subsequently to the Board of Education, who approved them, and made an appropriation of \$15,000 to erect the building. We would be understood then, not as condemning the good intentions or honest purposes of those designing this work, but the design itself, the structure as it left the hands of the master mechanics, we do, in the most unqualified terms, pronunce to have been unsuited to the purposes designed bad in their arrangement, at all times insecure and dangerous, and never properly and thoroughly secured by the builder. We regret most deeply the necessity of this latter remark.

Charity compels we would be understood then, not as condemning the good intentions or honest purposes of those designing this work, but the design itself, the structure as it left the hands of the master mechanics, we do, in the most unqualified terms, pronunce to have been unsuited to the purposes designed bad in their arrangement, at all times insecure and dangerous, and never properly and thoroughly secured by the builder. We regret most deeply the necessity of this latter remark.

That many would have suffocated as was the case with several on the rear stairway, is unquestionably true. All the testimony upon this point goes to establish this truth. Yet it is also true, that very many who would otherwise have escaped, perished from this cause. But in immediate connection with this, and as forming a prominent part in the sad history of woe that followed, was the fact that the outer doors leading to the street were so hung as to swing "inwards," and unfortunately at the time the doors opposite these, leading to the play ground under the building, were both closed, and but for the fortunate circumstance that the northerly half of the middle outer door was at the time open, God only knows what must have been the consequences. That multitudes more would most undoubtedly have perished, is clearly evident.

To this evil, perhaps, more than to the stairway, is attributable the great number of lives sacrificed. This mode of hanging outer doors in public buildings, we are advised, is most commonly adopted. But whatever may be the practice, we cannot too strongly reprobate it.

Head the rear stairway, is unquestionably true. All the testimony upon this point goes to establish this acts with this, and it was the most unfortunate act of his life that he did not vote for it.—Cong, Rep. As no little curiosity has been felt in this city, and no little pains taken by several of the morning papers, of more than a year past, to ascertain why Mr. Brooks did not vote for the Fugitive Slave Law, this remark of his life that he did not vote for it.—Cong, Rep. As no little curiosity has been felt in this city, and no little pains taken by several of the morning papers, of more than a year past, to ascertain why Mr. Brooks did not vote for the Fugitive Slave Law, this remark of his, on that subject, will be received with a good deal of satisfaction. It is not, to-be-sure, a perfectly straight-forward answer, but it implies that the misfortunate act of his life that he did not vote for the Fugitive Slave Bill]. As

Had the reverse been the case, at the time of alarm, Had the reverse been the case, at the time of starm, and at the breaking of the ill-fated balusters of this Ward School, instead of being heaped up in a pile of from six to eight feet deep, as were the children in the prison house thus prepared for them, their weight would have opened to them a place of escape, and few, we think, comparatively few indeed, would have suffered death on that occasion.

LECTURES IN THIS STATE.

mise, Slave Bill and all.

Mr. Brooks (interrupting) said the Whig caucus this morning almost unanimously gave an expression of opinion acquiesoing in the Compromise measures.

Mr. Meade asked whether he understood the gentle.

Mr. Meade asked whether he understood the gentle. THE New York readers of the Standard will have

cured counsel to defend him on his approaching trial, This strict Mr. Webster gave Mr. Summer alound the formation of the will cause the horizontal state of the same above the same and the

A conversation ensued as to how many gentlemen who voted for the Fugitive Bill had been returned to Friends say, borne in upon their minds that Mr. Cabell, in defending this platform, said that the Whigs had put themselves on his platform—one on which the Union party of the South can stand.

"They should write who never wrote before, And they who always wrote should write the more," then we can assure them of a welcome to our columns, and, if the letters are "slab and good," of attentive

and, if the letters are "slab and good," of attentive

Beside this very pregnant indication of the present

at Columbia, on the 29th ult., a report was made in

the following Resolutions, by a Committee consisting

vented his doing it; and third, that he is not ashamed

now, when events have shown that his fears were ill-timed, to avow both his baseness and cowardice He has fairly opened the way now for his motion to

ANOTHER ELLEN CRAFTS. -The [ Sandwich, C. W.] Voice of the Fugitive, says that it had the pleasure,

few days ago, of greeting a likely young female on the Canadian shore, who was dressed up in her old master's

best jacket and trousers. She was well dressed in

male attire, which was the most effectual way in which

she could have eluded the chase of the keen-scente

slave-hunter. In proof of this, her old master passe her on the highway, in a Free State, in hot pursuit

making her a polite how in passing, but not recognisin

CALVIN FAIRBANKS Writes to Frederick Douglas

protestations to the by-standers and the U.S. Marshal

abolish the duty on Salt.

THE Boston Commonwealth has again changed nds, and is hereafter to be conducted by Elizur Wright and Charles List. It ceases to be the organ of the Free Soil party, though avowing still Free Soil principles.

THIS WEEK'S PAPER.-We must cry the mercy of THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Mr. Polk said that, on introducing the Compromise resolution in the Democratic caucus, there was not a word there offered in contradiction of the principles—the only objection was a question of time—besides, the caucus not full. Various explanations followed.

GIDDINIS THROWING POWER THE MEAST ALEXA. We make the letters are "slab and good," of attentive correspondents, as well as readers, that so large a portion of our space is occupied with the Trial in Philadelphia. We hope, next week, to be less conducted in Pennsylvania, or in any traitors are to be hanged in Pennsylvania, or in the letters are "slab and good," of attentive correspondents, as well as readers, this week, that so large a portion of our space is occupied with the Trial in Philadelphia. We hope, next week, to be less conducted the conduction of the principles. South Carolina Backed Out.—The fire-eaters of in Philadelphia. We hope, next week, to be less

Domestic Correspondence.

CONSUL OWEN AND HIS SUCCESSOR. attitude of the State, at a Co-operation Convention held | Correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24, 1851. CIRCUMSTANCES within my personal knowledge,

Allen F. Owen, our late Consul at Havana, has been

almost universally condemned by the press for his conduct in the matter of the men who were executed at Havana. Although those who have "condemned him without a hearing" have been guilty of the gross insistency of doing precisely what they have complained of in the alleged action of the Cuban authorities, it is not my purpose to defend him. I prefer to be so far consistent as to await the self-defensive statement nutely into the causes of the accident; and though it is to be wished that it were fuller and more explicit, and displayed a determination to fix blame wherever it belongs rather than the appearance of wishing to avoid the responsibility and odium of blaming any one, credit the responsibility and odium of blaming any one. dignant sense of her grievances, and of the efforts made to oppress and assail her, and that she will persevere in her determination to remove and avert them so soon as the co-operation of other slaveholding States shall give the co-operation of other slaveholding States shall give to her action efficiency and render her security permapractically so, let me say, for a Georgian, who was

I was Mr. Owen's fellow-boarder, while I was so-

ourning in Washington, and he was a member of the House; and, although our acquaintance was by no means intimate, I had frequent opportunities for study ing his traits. It is on the knowledge then acquired that I have predicated my opinion of his "disposition," just expressed. But there is a probability, as to Mr. Owen's feelings towards the "peculiar institution" of his State, which may have had some influence on his conduct in the case referred to, while preventing him from conforming his course to the "policy" of the present Administration, and the political exigencies of the ccasion. Mr. Owen was educated at the North-in old Harvard," Like Cassius M. Clay, and other Southern men, who were placed under the like influences during the maleable season of youth, he clearly derived no strength to his Southern prejudices, however little inclined he may have been, to "conquer them altogether. Although voting with his colleagues on the issues between Slavery and Freedom, he never seemed to catch the "fire of indignation" at the re-The transformation of the control of count of "Northern aggressions," which used to light

his Democratic ally, Foote, the latter sent for him and urged his appointment to one of the vacant Cabinet stations. Failing in that, that prince of political managers has probably held the Administration to some "put off" promise, and obtained the present most admirably adapted mission for him. I think I see the touch of the Hangman General's finesse in this amended Cuban arrangement. Par nobile fratum! The one could, by a cool judicial decision, and with a seeming chuckle of fiendish pleasure, consign freement to Slavery could, by a cool judicial decision, and with a seeming chuckle of fiendish pleasure, consign freemen to Slavery—the wife and children, be it not forgotten, of him who willed them free! The other has proclaimed himself ready, with like coolness, to play the part of the executioner of one who dared to advocate the natural rights of those wronged ones and their despoiled brethren.

It is clear, from this glance at facts to which I have desired to direct attention, that whatever dissatifaction Mr. Fillmore may have created among his "Southern friends," by the faux-pas of Mr. Owen's appointment, rature of our country.

friends," by the faux-pas of Mr. Owen's appointment, rature of our country has been amply atoned for by the substitution of Mr. Sharkey, the first syllable of whose name will furnishnot a bad index to his temperament.

Notices.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

Of Miss Holley, we have heard nothing since the report by Mr. May in the last Standard. She is, we port by Mr. May in the last Standard. She is, we presume, lecturing somewhere, and those in that neighbourhood, wherever it is, will be likely to hear of it.

protestations to the by-standers and the U.S. Marshal against the legality of the proceedings. He has secured counsel to defend him on his approaching trial, but is greatly in want of funds. For these he appeals

Fourth Worcester Anti-Slavery Bazaar. WILL be held in BRINLEY HALL, on NEW YEAR'S WEEK, commencing on Tuesday Evening, Dec. 30, and closing on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.

In renewing our claim upon every lover of the right, every friend of the oppressed, for aid and co-operation, we feel assured that no word of appeal can so arouse the conscience, or quicken the sympathy, as a consideration of the outrages which, during the past year, have again and again been perpetrated in our midst; THE TRIALS FOR TREASON.

We make no apology for the large space occupied in this No. of the Standard by the report of the trial now before the United States Court at Philadelphia. A portion of our readers, we know, will have seen the report elsewhere before it will reach them in our columns, but many others will rely altogether upon this paper for their knowledge of the character and progress of the trial, and to such persons it is

Caucus not full. Various explanations followed.

Giddings rose to request his friends to postpone the Question properly—he question properly—he took the opportunity to congratulate the honourable secretary of State and the President on these peace the report elsewhere before it will reach them in our columns, but many others will rely altogether and progress of the trial, and to such persons it is

Caucus not full. Various explanations followed.

Giddings rose to request his friends to postpone the death of Gorsuch is avenged, the seesages of Jerry and of Shadrach are atoned for, have concluded to give to Disunion an indefinite post-book the opportunity to congratulate the honourable seasons when there are some still unpaid. As this is the season when the reach them in one of Slavery, so far as his personal influence extends, unless that is exerted against the wind," those intending to introduce a bill calling a State Convention to take the combat and will agistation. We are anxious for the sundant means to carry it on. I do not speak as a Whig or Democrat, but as a "free" Democrat, but there are some still unpaid. As this is the season when the rist of Hedges made at the Annual Meeting that the researce some still unpaid. As this is the season when the will be held responsible for the six of Pledges made at the Annual Meeting that the rist of the state, on the portion of God's children, which dark—the season of the six of Pledges are the Annual Meeting that the rist of the state, on the portion of God's children, which dark—enclosed of the escapes of Jerry and of Shadrach are atone legitimate fruits, as they are, of the systematic injusentered upon the campaign well knowing that it would be long, and its victories, though sure, not lightly won, must hold themselves ready for renewed self-sacrifice, and patient, enduring toil. If the voices of freemen are ever to be raised in behalf of the slave, they should utter an availing protest now against the iniquity which triumphs in the land; and a helping hand should be extended toward any enterprise, however humble, which looks in the direction of Freedom. Our success in each previous year has clearly demonstrated the efficiency of Fairs, as a subordinate instrumentality, for the raising of funds, in furtherance of the great work of Emancipation; and the attractions we are this year enabled to offer, in the display of foreign goods, are unusually great, the selections being unsurpassed for beauty and variety. We hope also to present a better assortment than has hitherto been afforded us, of useful and desirable articles of home manufacture.

The Refreshment Table will be found liberally supplied, at all hours of the day and evening, as usual. We feel assured that the friends of the cause in Worcester, and our faithful fellow-labourers throughout the county, will not forget that donations of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Cream, Milk, Cake, Cold Meats, &c., are always greatly needed, and that Fruit will be peculiar-

Articles for the Bazaar may be sent to Brinley Hall on Monday and Tuesday preceding, or at any late date during the Fair.

SARAH H. EARLE, EMILY SARGENT, EMMA W. WYMAN, LUCY CHASE, HANNAH RICE. ADELINE H. HOWLAND, ELIZA A. STOWELL, OLIVE LOVELAND. HANNAH M. ROGERS, SARAH L. BUTMAN, SARAH R. MAY, Leicester; FRANCES H. DRAKE, Leominster: POLLY W. BRADISH, Upton; CATHERINE BROWN, Hubbardston; MARIA P. FAIRBANKS, Millville; NANCY B. HILL. Blackstone: MARY E. HODGES, Barre: ABBY B. HUSSEY, Lancaster.

Advertisements.

"GET THE BEST."

WEBSTER'S

QUARTO DICTIONARY,

John G. Spencer.

"A Dictionary is the last book which a scholar ever wants to have abridged, the process being sure to cut off THE VERY MATTER WHICH HE MOST VALUES."—Chronotype.
Published by G. & G. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by all Booksellers. NEWS OF THE GLOBE.

PENNY NEWS ROOMS. GOLDEN LEG COURT, 66, CHEAPSIDE,

THE public are invited to an inspection of these com modious and elegant rooms, of which commendatory notices have appeared in the Daily News, Sun, Spectator, Examiner, Galignani's Messenger, and nearly all the Provincial papers.

The Dover Chronicle thus refers to them:

of their clothes. All gay colours, such as red, blue, green, and yellow, are exploded. Dressing in this manner, a member of this Society is known by his apparel through the whole kingdom. This is not the ease with any other individuals of the island, except the clergy; and these, in consequence of the black garments worn by persons on account of the death of their relations, are not always distinguish-

able from others.

I know of no custom among Friends which has more excited the curiosity of others than this of their dress, and none in which they have been more mis-

were gradually broken down; and people, as they were able and willing, launched out into unlimited extravaguace in their dress. The fifteenth and six-

"That hye on horse wylleth to ride, In glytterande gold of great araye, Ypainted and portred all in pryde, No common knyght may go so gaye; Chaunge of clothyung every daye, With golden gyrdels great and small; As boystrous as it were at baye: All suche falshed mote nede fall.

To this he adds that many of them had more than one or two mitres, embellished with pearls like the head of a queen, and a staff of gold set with jewels, as heavy as lead. He then speaks of their appearing out of doors with broad bucklers and long swords, or with baldricks about their necks, instead of stoles, to which their baselards were attached:

"Bucklers brode and sweardes long,"
"Baudryke with baselards kene."

He then accuses them with wearing gay gowns of scarlet and green colours, ornamented with cut work,

and for the long pykes upon their shoes.

But so late as the year 1652 we have the following anecdote of the whimsical dress of a clergyman:

John Owen, dean of Christ-church, and vice-chancellor of Oxford, is represented as wearing a lawn band, as having his hair powdered, and his hat cu-riously occked. He is described, also, as wearing Spanish-leather boots with lawn tops, and snake-bone band-strings with large tassels, and a large set of ribands pointed at his knees with points or tags at the end. And much about the same time, when Charles II. was at Newmarket, Nathaniel Vincent, Charles II. was at Newmarket, Nathaniel Vincent, doctor of divinity, fellow of Clarehall, and chaplain in ordinary to his majesty, preached before him. But the king was so displeased with the foppery of this preacher's dress, that he commanded the duke of Monmouth, then chancellor of the University, to cause the statutes concerning decency of apparel among the clergy to be put into execution; which was accordingly done.

These instances are sufficient to show that the

taste for preposterous and extravagant dress must have operated like a contagion in those times, or the clergy would scarcely have dressed themselves in this ridiculous and censurable manner.

But although this extravagance was found among many orders of society at the time of the appearance of George Fox, yet many individuals had set their faces against the fashion of the world. These consisted principally of religious people of different desired principally of religious people of different desired. nominations, most of whom were in the middle classes of life. Such persons were found in plain and simple habits, notwithstanding the contagion and simple nabits, notwithstanding the contagion of the example of their superiors in rank. The men of this description generally wore plain round hats with common crowns. They had discarded the sugar-loaf hat, and the hat turned up with a silver clasp on one side, as well as all ornaments belonging to it, such as pictures, feathers, and bands of various colours. They had adopted a plain suit of clothes They wore cloaks, when necessary, over these: but both the clothes and the cloaks were of the same colour. The colour of each of them was either drab or gray. Other people, who followed the fashions, wore white, red, green, yellow, violet, scarlet, and of clothing.

other colours, which were expensive, because they limit be obvious again, that some people are of the colours again, the colours were principally dved in foreign parts. The drab of the white wool undyed; and the gray of the white wool mixed with the black, which was undyed also. These colours were then the colours of the clothes, because they were the least expensive, of the peasants of England, as they are now of those of Portugal and Spain. They had discarded. also, all ornaments, such as of lace, or bunches of also, all ornaments, such as of lace, or bunches of ribands at the knees; and their buttons were generally of alchymy, as this composition was then termed, or of the same colour as their clothes.

The grave and religious women, also, like the men.

had avoided the fashions of their times. These had adopted the cap and the black hood for their headdress. The black hood had been long the distin-guishing mark of a grave matron. All prostitutes, so early as Edward, III., had been forbidden to wear it. In aftertimes it was celebrated by the poets by epithet of Venerable, and had been introduced by painters as the representative of Virtue. When fa-shionable women had discarded it, which was the case in George Fox's time, the more sober, on account of these ancient marks of its sanctity, had retained it, and it was then common among them. With respect to the hair of grave and sober women in those days, it was worn plain and covered occasionally by a plain hat or bonnet. They had avoided by thi a plain hat or politics. A hey had a condition those preposterous head-dresses and bonnets. which none but those, who have seen paintings of the condition and helieve ever to have been worn. They them, could believe ever to have been worn. admitted none of the large ruffs that were then in use, but choose a plain handkerchief for their necks, use, but choose a plain handserement for their necks, differing from those of others, which had rich point and curious lace. They rejected the crimson satin doublet with black velvet skirts, and contented themselves with a plain gown, generally of stuff, and of a drab, or gray, or buff, or buffin colour as it was called, and faced with buckram. These colours, as I observed before, were the colours worn by country people, and were not expensive—because they were not dyed. To this gown was added a green apron not dyed. To this gown was added a green apron Green aprons had been long worn in England; yet at the time I allude to, they were out of fashion, so as to be ridiculed by the gay: but old-fashioned people still retained them. Thus an idea of gravity people still retained them. Thus an idea of gravity was connected with them; and therefore religious and steady women adopted them as the grave and sober garments of ancient times.

It may now be observed, that from these religious

Though George Fox never introduced any new or particular garments, when he formed the Society, as models worthy of the imitation of those who joined him, yet, as a religious man, he was not indifferent or sixteenth centuries, and which none of their successors have been able to accomplish from that time to the century of the present to the present to the present. them. We find him accordingly recommending to his followers simplicity and planness of apparel, and bearing his testimony against the preposterous and fluctuating apparel of the world.

changes in dress, manifested an earthly or worldly He had influence of a sort; went busily among busy spirit. He laid it down, again, that such things be-public men; and enjoyed in the questionable form ing adopted principally for the lust of the eye, were attached to journalism and anonymity, a social conproductive of vanity and pride; and that, in propor-sideration and position which were abundantly grati-

THE DRESS OF FRIENDS.

[From an article on the Customs of Friends in The British Friend.]

They stand distinguished by means of it from all other religious bodies. The men do not wear lace, frills, ruffles, swords, or any of the ornaments used by the fashionable world. The women wear no lace, flounces, lappets, rings, bracelets, necklaces, ear-rings, nor anything belonging to this class. Both seves are also particular in the choice of the colour of their clothes. All gay colours, such as red, blue, green, and yellow, are exploded. Dressing in this manner, a member of this Society is broadled. Dressing in this manner, a member of this Society is broadled. Dressing in this manner, a member of this Society is broadled.

more excited the curiosity of others than this of their dress, and none in which they have been more mistaken in their conjectures concerning it.

In the early times of English history, dress was frequently regulated by the government.— See Strutt's Antiquities. Persons of a certain rank and fortune were permitted to wear only clothing of a certain kind. But these restrictions and distinctions were gradually broken down; and people, as they were able and with the Society was coming fast into a new situation. When the Society was coming fast into a new situation. The Society was coming fast into a new situation. The Society was coming fast into a new situation. The Society was coming fast into a new situation. The Soc unnecessary for such persons. But many of those who had joined the Society, brought with them children into it, and, from the marriages of others, children were daily springing up. To the latter, in a profligate age, where the fashions were still raging There was nothing too expensive or too preposterous to be worn. Our ancestors, also, to use an ancient quotation, "were never constant to one colour or fashion two months to an end." We can have no idea, by surveying the present generation, of the folly in such respects of these early ages. But these follies were not confined to the laity. Affectation of parade and gaudy clothing were admitted among many of the clergy, who incurred the severest invectives of the poets on that account. The Ploughman in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales is full upon this point. He gives us the following description of a priest:

"That hye on horse well." of dress. They reduced these to two-to decency and comfort-in which latter idea was included protection from the varied inclemencies of the weather. Everything, therefore, beyond these they considered as superfluous: of course, all ornaments would become censurable, and all unreasonable changes indefensible, upon such a system. These discussions, however, on this subject, never

occasioned the more ancient members to make any alteration in their dress; for they continued, as when they had come into the Society, to be a plain people. But they occasioned parents to be more igilant over their children in this respect, and they taught the Society to look upon dress a subject con-nected with the Christian religion, in any case where it could become injurious to the morality of the mind. In process of time, therefore, as the fashions mind. In process of time, therefore, as the fashions continued to spread, and as the youth of the Society began to come under their dominion, Friends incorporated dress among the other subjects of their discipline. Hence, no member, after this period, could dress himself preposterously, or follow the fleeting fashions of the world, without coming under the authority of friendly and wholesome admonition. authority of friendly and wholesome admonition. Hence, an annual inquiry began to be made, if parents brought up their children to dress consistently with their Christian profession. The Society, however, recommended only simplicity and plainness to be attended to on this occasion. They prescribed no standard, no form, no colour, for the apparel of their members. They acknowledged the two great objects of decency and comfort, and left their members to clothe themselves consistently with these, as it was agreeable to their convenience or their disposition.

A new æra commenced from this period. Persons already in the Society continued of course in their ancient dresses. If others had come into it by con-These instances are sufficient to show that the aste for preposterous and extravagant dress must ave operated like a contagion in those times, or the average as the contagion in those times, or the average as the contagion in those times, or the limit of the contagion in the co narents were.

But though Friends had thus brought appare under the disciplinary cognizance of the Society, yet the dress of individuals was not always alike, nor did it continue always one and the same even with did it continue always one and the same even with the primitive members of it; nor has it continued one and the same with their descendants. For, decency and comfort having been declared to be the true and only objects of dress, such a latitude was given as to admit of great variety in apparel.—Hence, if we were to see a group of modern Friends before us, we should probably not find any two of them dressed alike. Health, we all know, may review elevations in dress. Simplicity may suggest quire alterations in dress. Simplicity may sugges others. Convenience, again, may point out others and yet all these various alterations may be consist ent with the objects before specified. And here i may be observed that the Society, during its exist ence for a century and a half, has without doubt, in some degree, imperceptibly followed the world, though not in its fashions, yet in its improvements

a grave, and others of a lively dispositive these will probably never dress alike. Other members, again, but particularly the rich, have a larger intercourse than the rest of them, or mix more wit These, again, will probably dress a lit the world. These, again, will probably dress a little differently from others; and yet, regarding the two great objects of dress, their clothing may come within the limits which these allow. Indeed, if there be any, whose apparel would be thought exceptionable by the Society, these would be found among the rich. Money, in all societies, generally takes the liberty of introducing agency. takes the liberty of introducing exceptions. No thing, however, is more true than that even among the richest of the Society there is frequently as much plainness and simplicity in their outward dress as among the poor: and, where the exceptions exist, they are seldom carried to an extravagant, and never to a preposterous, extent.

From this account it will be seen, that the ideas of the world are erroneous on the subject of the dress of the Society; for it has always been imagined that, when the early Friends first met in religious union, they met to deliberate and fix upon some standard, which should operate as a political institution, by which the members should be distinguished by their apparel from the rest of the world. The whole history, however of the shape and colour of the garments of the Society is as has been related, namely, that the primitive members dressed like the sober, steady, and religious people of the age in which the Society sprung up, and that their descendants have departed less, in a course of time, than others from the dress of their ancestors. The men's hats are nearly the same now, and many of their clothes are nearly of the same shape and co-From this account it will be seen, that the ideas sober, steady, and religious people of the age in which the Society sprung up, and that their descendants have departed less, in a course of time, ment over which I had the honour to preside, receive than others from the dress of their ancestors. The men's hats are nearly the same now, and many of expressions of personal gratitude, it is because I teel that such expressions would do injustice to the charlour, as in the days of George Fox. The dress of personal gratitude, it is because I teel that such expressions would do injustice to the charlour, as in the days of George Fox. The dress of personal gratitude, it is because I teel that such expressions would do injustice to the charlour, as in the days of George Fox. The dress of personal gratitude, it is because I teel that such expressions would do injustice to the charlour, as in the days of George Fox. The dress of personal gratitude, it is because I teel that such expressions would do injustice to the charlour, as in the days of George Fox. The dress of personal gratitude, it is because I teel that such expressions would do injustice to the charlour, as in the days of George Fox. The dress of the women, too, is nearly similar. The black hoods indeed have gone, in a certain degree, out of use; but many of such women as are ministers and elders, and indeed many others of age and gravity of manners, still retain them. The green apron, also, has been nearly, if not wholly, laid aside. There was here no beard the many of such women and there an ancient woman who used it within the late to read the personal pers persons, habited in this manner in opposition to fashions of the world, the primitive Friends generally sprung. George Fox himself wore the plain gray coat that has been noticed, with alchymy buttons, and a plain leathern girdle about his waist. When Friends, therefore, first met in religious union, they met in these simple clothes. They made no alteration in their dress on account of their new religion. They prescribed no form or colour as distinguished marks of their sect; but they carried with them the plain habits of their ancestors into their new Society, as the habits of the grave and sober people of their own times.

They made no alteration in their dress on account of their new religion. They prescribed no form or colour as distinguished marks of their ancestors into their new Society, as the habits of the grave and sober people of their own times.

The prescribed no form or colour as distinguished marks of their ancestors into their new Society, as the habits of the grave and sober people of their own times.

## A NEWSPAPER EDITOR.

THE elder Sterling, after many battles, had reachfluctuating apparel of the world.

In the various papers, which he wrote or gave forth upon this subject, he laid it down as a position, that all ornaments, superfluities, and unreasonable in the Times, which were now in their tull flower.

sexes indiscriminately not to conform to the world; in which latter expression he evidently included all those customs of the world, of whatsoever nature, that were in any manner injurious to the morality of the minds of those who follow them.

By the publication of these sentiments of the sentiment could not say in what direction, nor well whether in any. Not till after good study did you see the deep-molten lava-flood, which simmered steadily enough, and showed very well by and by whither it was of the minds of those who follow them.

By the publication of these sentiments, George Fox showed to the world that it was his opinion that religion, though it prescribed no particular form of apparel, was not indifferent as to the general subject of dress. These sentiments became the sentiments of his followers: but the Society was coming that the sentiments of his followers: but the Society was coming the sentiments of t was manful, strong, and worthy; recognised with quick feeling, the charlatan under his solemnest wig;

knew as clearly as any man a pusillanimous tailor in buckram, an ass under the lion's skin, and did with his whole heart despise the same.

The sudden changes of doctrine in the Times, which failed not to excite loud censure and indigpant amazement in those days, were first intellig nant amazement in those days, were first intelligi-ble to you when you came to interpret them as his changes. These sudden whirls from east to west on his part, and total changes of party and articulate opinion at a day's warning, lay in the nature of the man, and could not be helped; products of his fiery impatience, of the combined impetuosity and limita-tion of an intellect, which did, nevertheless, continually gravitate towards what was loyal, true, and ight on all manner of subjects. These, as I define them, were the mere scorize and pumice wreck of a steady central lava-flood, which truly was volcanic and explosive to a strange degree, but did rest as few others on the grand fire-depths of the world. Thus, if he stormed along, ten thousand strong in the time of the Reform Bill, indignantly denouncing toryism and its obsolete insane pretensions; and then if, after some experience of whig management, he discerned that Wellington and Peel, by whatever name entithat Wellington and Peel, by whatever name entitled, were the men to be depended on by England—
there lay in all this, visible enough, a deeper consistency far more important than the superficial one so
much clamoured after by the vulgar. Which is the
lion's skin; which is the real lion? Let a man, if
he is prudent, ascertain that before speaking; but
above and beyond all things, let him ascertain it,
and strong reliably to it when ascertain it,
the crew of the boat—nine in number!

There were now eighteen men in the starboard he is prudent, ascertain that belore speaking; but above and beyond all things, let him ascertain it, and stand valiantly to it when ascertained! In the latter essential part of the operation, Edward Sterling was honorably successful to a really marked degree; in the former, or prudential part, very much the reverse, as his history in the journalistic department at least, was continually teaching him.

There were now eighteen men in the starboard boat, consisting of the captain, the first mate, and the crews of both boats. The frightful disaster had been witnessed from the ship, and the waist-boat was called into readiness and sent to their relief. The distance from the ship was about six miles. As soon as the waist-boat arrived, the crews were distanced to the crew of the boat—nine in number!

There were now eighteen men in the starboard boat, consisting of the captain, the first mate, and the crews of both boats. The frightful disaster had been witnessed from the ship, and the waist-boat was called into readiness and sent to their relief.

self-consciousness apt to become loud and braggart, over all he said and did and felt; this was the alloy

Quizzing enough he got among us for all this, and for the singular *chiaroscuro* manner of procedure, like that of an Archimagus Cagliostro, or Kaiser Joseph Incognito, which his anonymous known-un-known thunderings in the *Times* necessitated in him; and much we laughed—not without explosive counterbanterings on his part—but in fine one could not do without him; one knew him at heart for a right brave man. "By Jove, sir!" thus he would swear to you, with radiant face; sometimes, not often, by a deeper oath. With persons of dignity, especially with women, to whom he was always very gallant, he had courtly delicate manners, verging towards the wiredrawn and elaborate; on common occasions he bloomed out at once into jolly familarity of the gracefully boisterous kind, reminding you of mess-

rooms and old Dublin days.

His off hard mode of speech was always precise, emphatic, ingenious; his laugh, which was frequent rather than otherwise, had a sincerity of banter, but no real depth of sense for the ludicrous, and soon ended, if it grew too loud, in a mere dissonant stream. He was broad, well built, stout of stature—had a long lowish head, sharp gray eyes, with large strong, aquiline face to match—and walked, or sat, in an erect decisive manner. A remarkable man, and playing especially in those years, 1830-40, a remarkable part in the world.

For it may be said the emphatic, big-voiced, always influential, and often strongly unreasonable, Times newspaper, was the express emblem of Edward Sterling; he more than any other man of crumstances, was the Times newspaper, and thundered through it to the shaking of the spheres. And let us assert withal that his and its influence in those days was not ill-grounded, but rather well; that the loud manifold unreason, often enough vituperated and groaned over, was of the surface mostly; She quivered under the violence of the shock, as if wards the right—in virtue of which grand quality, indeed, the root of all good insight in man, *Times* oratory found acceptance, and influential audience, amid the loud whirl of an England itself logically bottom, through which the water roared, and rushed acceptance are attacked and rushed the strength of the three states, and there, to this horror, discovered that the monster had struck in the ship about two feet from the keel, abreast the ship about two feet from the keel, about the ship about two feet from the keel, about the ship a

rally of Peel's statesmanship, was a conspicuous fact in its day; but the return it met with from the person chiefly interested, may be considered well worth Reaching the decks, he ordered the boats to be cording. The following letter, after meandering arough I know not what intricate conduits, and consultations of the mysterious entity whose address it bore, came to Edward Sterling, as the real fleshand-blood proprietor, and has been found among his papers. It is marked private:

(PRIVATE). To the Editor of the Times:

WHITEHALL, April 18th, 1835.

Sir—Having this day delivered into the hands of the king the seals of office, I can, without any imputation of an interested motive, or any impediment they had been able to save, he discovered that they had only twelve quarts of water, and not a mouthful of the property of the control of the stores where the control of the stores water. from scrupulous feelings of delicacy, express my deep sense of the powerful support which that government over which I had the honour to preside, received from the Times newspaper. If I do not offer the expressions of personal gratitude, it is because I teel that such expressions would do injustice to the characters of expressions of expressions of any kind! The boats contained of provisions of any kind! The boats contained to prov

rious Entity so honoured, in the following terms:

from the Letter with which you have honoured me, bearing yesterday's date, that you estimate so highly the efforts which have been made during the last five influenced, whether in defence of the Government of the day, or in constitutional resistance to it; and, indeed, there exist no other motives of action for a journalist, compatible either with the safety of the press, or with the political morality of the great the last it are done. With respect these the last indeed, there exist no other motives of action for a journalist, compatible either with the safety of the press, or with the political morality of the great the last it are done. bulk of its readers.—With much honour to be, sir, &c., &c., &c.,

A WHALE-FIGHT.

We will be a constructed on a disagnessed monster the whale, which has, from this money the whale, which has, from the parent in the construction of the whale ship in return:

'a have not received the following thrilling the hard of the whale ship in the disagnessed in the construction of the whale ship in the whole history of whale shing, the whole history of whale shing, the whole history of whale shing, the distriction of an and which many ly reasonable to the during the whole history of whale shing, the distriction of an and which many ly reasonable. We proceed to the during the distriction of the during the ship in the distriction of an and which many ly reasonable to the during the ship in the distriction of an and which many ly reasonable to the during the ship in the distriction of the distriction of an and which many ly reasonable to the during the ship in the distriction of the distriction of an and which many ly reasonable to the during the ship in the distriction of the distric

An amazingly impetuous, hasty, explosive man, this "Captain Whirlwind," as I used to call him. vided, and it was determined to pursue the same whale, and make another attack upon him. Ac Great sensibility lay in him, too; a real sympathy, and affectionate pity and softness, which he had an over tendency to express even by tears—a singular sight in so leonine a man. Enemies called them, maudlin and hypocritical, these tears; but that was nowise the complete account of them. On the whole there did conspicuously lie a dash of ostentation, a self-conspicuously lie a dash of ostentation, a self-conspicuously lie a dash of ostentation, a self-conspicuously lie and had a lie of the self-conspicuously lie and lie of the self-conspicuously lie of the s there did conspicuously lie a dash or ostentation, a self-consciousness apt to become loud and braggart, over all he said and did and felt; this was the alloy of the man, and you had to be thankful for the abundant gold along with it.

demonstration being made upon him, he turned his course, suddenly, and making a tremendous dash at crushed it into atoms, allowing the men barely time to escape his vengeance, by throwing themselves

into the ocean.

Capt. Deblois, again seeing the perilous condition of his men, at the risk of meeting the same fate, directed his boat to hasten to their rescue, and in a short time succeeded in saving them all from a death little less horrible than that from which they had so narrowly escaped. He then ordered the no sooner had the order been given than they discovered the monster of the deep making toward them with his jaws widely extended. Fortunately the monster came up and passed them at a short distance. The boat then made her way to the ship

instance. The boat then made her way to the snip and they all got on board in safety.

After reaching the ship, a boat was despatched for the oars of the demolished boats, and it was determined to pursue the whale with the ship. As soon as the boat returned with the oars, sail was set, and the ship proceeded after the whale. In a short time she evertook him, and a lance was thrown. hort time she overtook him, and a lance was thrown into his head. The ship passed on by him, and immediately after they discovered that the whale was mediately after they discovered that the whale was making for the ship. As he came up near her, they hauled to the wind, and suffered the monster to pass her. After he had fairly passed, they kept off to overtake and attack him again. When the ship had reached within about fifty rods of him, they discovered that the whale had settled down deep elow the surface of the water, and, as it was near

undown, they concluded to give up the pursuit.

Capt. Deblois was at this time standing in the light heads on the larboard bow, with craft in hand, ready to strike the monster a deadly blow should he appear, the ship moving about five knots; when working on the side of the ship, he discovered the whale rushing towards her at the rate of fifteen very stupid, and wise chiefly by instinct.

Connected with this matter a remarkable note has come into my hands—honourable to the man I am writing of, and in some sort, to another higher man—which, as it may now (unhappily for us all) be published without screple, I will not withhold here. The support, by Edward Sterling and the Times, of Sir Robert Peel's first ministry, and generally of Peel's statesmanship, was a conspicuous fact. cleared away, and to get water and provisions, as the ship was keeling over. He again descended to the cabin, but the water was rushing in so rapidly, that he could procure nothing. He came upon deck, ordered all hands into the boats, and was the last himself to leave the ship, which he did by throwing himself into the sea and swimming to the nearest boat! The ship was on her beam-ends, her topgallant yards under water. They then pushed off some distance from the ship, expecting her to sink in a

"To which, with due loftiness and diplomatic soon answered, and in a short time they were gravity and brevity, there is Answer, Draught of reached by the good ship Nantucket, of Nantucket.

Answer in Edward Sterling's hand, from the Myste-

Answer in Edward Sterling's hand, from the Mysteious Entity so honoured, in the following terms:
"'To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. &c.'
"Sir, It gives me sincere satisfaction to learn
"Sir, It gives me sincere satisfaction to learn to the wreck, of the ill-fated Ann Alexander, for the purpose of trying to procure something from her, but as the sea was rough, and the attempt considered dangerous, he abandoned the project. The Nan months by the Times newspaper, to support the cause of rational and wholeseme Government which his Majesty had entrusted to your guidance; and that you appreciate fairly the disinterested motive, of regard to the public welfare, and to that alone, through by Captain Bathurst, an English gentleman residing which this Journal has been prompted to pursue a there, and subsequently took passage on board the policy in accordance with that of your Administrase schooner Providence, Captain Starbuck, for this tion. It is, permit me to say, by such motives only that the Times, ever since I have known it, has been At Paita, Captain Deblois entered his protest at

——Puns.—They are, I believe, what I have denominated them—the wit of words. They are exactly the same to words which wit is to ideas, and consist in the sudden discovery of relations in language. A pun, to be perfect in its kind should contain two distinct meanings; the one common and obvious, the other more remote; and in the notice which the mind takes of the relation etween these two sets of words, and in the surprise between these two sets of words, and in the surprise which that relation excites, the pleasure of a pun consists. Miss Hamilton, in a book on education, mentions the case of a boy so very neglectful that he could never be brought to read the word patriarchs; but whenever he met with it, he always pronounced it partridges. A friend of the writer observed to her, that it could hardly be considered as a mere piece of negligence, for it appeared to him that the boy, in calling them partridges was making game of the patriarchs. Now, here are perated and ground over, was of the surface mostly; that his conclusions, unreasonable, partial, hasty, as they might at first be, gravitated irresistibly towards the right—in virtue of which grand quality, indeed, the root of all good insight in man, Iimes oratory found acceptance, and influential audience. which the law takes under its protection and calls game; and the whole pleasure derived from this pun consists in the discovery that two such meanings are referable to one form of expression.—Sydney Smith's Moral Philosophy.

Slavery in the East has never reached the depth of prime and degradation to which it has been brought in Christian lands. Servitude does not necessarily imply degradation. The eastern slave has never been transformed into a mere movable chattel; he has never been wholly deprived of the right of accumulating and epipolary property; with the removable in the venerable Father Clavier, of the Society of Jesus." -SLAVERY IN THE EAST AND IN THE WEST. Christian lands. Servitude does not necessarily in ply degradation. The eastern slave has never been transformed into a mere movable chattel; he has never been wholly deprived of the right of accumulating and enjoying property; with the removal of his chains the ban of Slavery falls; manumission is encouraged, and with good abilities and good conduct, promotion and prosperity are almost sure to follow. Between the slave and his master there is no antipathy of race or colour; he does not feel himself a stranger in the land; but he sees around him many who were once as he is, and who have risen from one preferment to another. but he sees around him many who were once as he is, and who have risen from one preferment to another, till they have obtained the highest rank in the country. The Mameluke chieftains were all originally slaves, and an officer who lately married the old Pacha's daughter at Cairo was also originally a slave; even daughter at Uairo was also originally a slave; even two or three such instances in a century will strip servitude of half its horrors; and it is impossible for the Moslem who knows that, perhaps, his mother and wife were once bought and sold, can treat with much contempt those that fill the same position in the social scale. A man's spirit is never broken, nor his human sympathies utterly eradicated, till all hope be crushed; and this can only happen in Christian servitude!—Dublin University Magazine.

and then he was sick, but then perfectly conscious. His son also said, that though his father would come home late during the latter part of his life, when they lived in Dumfries; yet he was always able to examine bolts and bars, went to observe that the children were right in bed, and always acted. botts and pars, went to observe that the children were right in bed, and always acted like a sober man. Besides, how was it possible that my brother could be a drunkard, when he had so small an income, and yet, a few weeks before his death, owed nobody a shilling? That speaks for itself."

-FAIR ROSAMOND.—There is a pretty story told —FAIR ROSAMOND.—There is a pretty story cold of this reign, called the story of Fair Rosamond. It relates how the King doted on Fair Rosamond, who was the loveliest girl in all the world; and how he had a beautiful bower built for her in the park at Woodstock; beautiful bower built for her in the park at Woodstock; and how it was erected in a labyrinth, and could only be found by a clue of silk. How the bad Queen Eleanor, becoming jealous of Fair Rosamond, found out the secret of the clue, and arpeared before her one day, with a dagger and a cup of poison, and left her to the choice between those deaths. How Fair Rosamond, after shedding many riteous targe, and offering many exist no other motives of action for a many line of the disaster; the two officers and the rest of the crew having shipped on board other vessels: Joseph R. Green, first mate; James Smith, third do.; John Morgan, carpenter; James Riley, cooper; Jas. McRoberts, John Smith, William Smith, Henry Reid, and Charles F. Booth, seamen.

Choice between those deaths. How Fair Rosamond, after shedding many piteous tears, and offering many success prayers to the cruel Queen, took the poison, the unconscious birds sang gaily all around her. Now, the unconscious birds sang gaily all around her. Now, Reid, and Charles F. Booth, seamen.

Census returns recently received from Californis, the loveliest girl in all the world, and the King was white population of 165,000; and 1,800 blacks.

an 1837, and how well he now understands the language is shown by his speeches.

—M. Kossuth and butter Savage Landor.

—M. Kossuth and butter Savage Landor.

Writing to Mr. Landor in acknowledgement of an address from the citizens of Bath, M. Kossuth expresses dress from the citizens of Bath, M. Kossuth expresses the his peculiar satisfaction at seeing at the head of the names one so distinguished and so long familiar to him assore so distinguished and so long familiar to him assore in the inguished and so long familiar to him assore in the commencement of their struggle; then the subscribing for the assistance of the Hungarians at in subscribing for the assistance of the Hungarians at in subscribing for the assistance of the Hungarians at in subscribing for the assistance of the Hungarians at in subscribing for the assistance of the Hungarians at in subscribing for the assistance of the Hungarians at in subscribing for the assistance of the Hungarians at in subscribing for the assistance of the Hungarians at in subscribing for the assistance of the Hungarians at in subscribing for the assistance of the Hungarians at in subscribing for the assistance of the Hungarians at in subscribing for the assistance of the Hungarians at in subscribing for the assistance of the Hungarians at the commencement of their struggle; then at decomplete the and the value and strong in advocate of the principles of liberty and that talent, at a time when the solemn powers that the association proposition and the very deceived the approbation of their illustrious leader. I, who have held the hand of Kosciusko, now kiss and the very solemn the citizens of the frequency of the service of this preparation as a thinker, which the lapse of his a certification proposition and the very deceived the approbation of their subscribers and the country for the search which the tooth each and larger thought of men since born has made us wonder at the acceptance so long iven to Paley's inadequate definitions, losse reasonings, and low moral propos

——PLEASING, AGREEABLE, PLEASANT.—" Pleasing" is generally applied to manners and personal appearance. "Agreeable" is used in a more extended sense; when applied to manners and conversation, it differs from "pleasing," and means rather clever and entertaining, than winning and attractive. Many persons are "agreeable" who are not "pleasing;" and a "pleasing" person may not have sufficient spirit or variety of conversation to constitute him "agreeable" was formerly used to describe merry and playful conversation, or a jocose and lively person; now it is in a great measure withdrawn from persons and applied to things—to weather, scenery, situations, &c. "Pleasant" was formerly used to describe merry and playful conversation, or a jocose and lively person; now it is in a great measure withdrawn from persons and applied to things—to weather, scenery, situations, &c. "Pleasant" is a relic of the old meaning. The French plaisant has changed all in a reverse way. Formerly it meant what we now call pleasant, as may be seen from the "Lament of Mary Queen of Scots—

Adieu, plaisant pays de France!

Now, it has come to mean, as it did formerly with us, "funny" or "jocuse."—Archbishop Whatley's Selection of Synonyms.

—Puns.—They are, I believe, what I have denominated them—the wit of manner and personal appearance. "Agreeable" is used in a more extended as belonging to our own time, as well as to the preceding half century.

—History of the Peace.

—The London Weekly News translates from the unit of variety of the Vatican. The following is the manner in which this prodigious fact is described, and which will, without doubt, become the subject of a judicial inquiry: A young girl, of about twenty years of age, whose family is employed in the domestic side of the palace, had fever, owing to the loss of her tather a little time before, as well as to the preceding her variety of the Vatican.

[Addience of the Vatican. The following is the manner in which this prodigious fact is described and which will, without doubt, become the sacrament of extreme unction, and had recited the prayer recommending her soul. Her last sigh was hourly expected. For the sake of enabling our readers to understand the prodigy about to be related, it is necessary to state, that during the course of the malady, the vice-curé had several times engaged the pious patient to invoke the aid of a venerable servant of God, of the Augustin order, whose beatification is about to be declared, and he had even mixed in the potions given to declared, and he had even mixed in the potions given to such girl some little fragments of the clothes of the venerable man. On the other hand, according to the usage of religious families, they had carried into the chamber of the dying person the Santo-Bambino de l'Ara Coil, demanding of these last resources of the faith a oure no longer in the reach of human science to bestow. Let us return to the bed of the dying girl, whom we find in a profound sleep, from which she shall soon awaken to relate, with smiles on her lips, how she had seen the infant Jesus, having at his side a venerable servant of God, clad in the habit of the order of St. Augustin. ing; but the sick girl, who had felt the action of grace, and who knew well that she was cured, rises, throws of all the blisters, of which not a trace was left on her body, and on the following day repaired to the church of l'Ara Coeli, at more than half a league distant, to chank the Santo Bambino and the servant of God, who had restored her to life and health. You may easily comprehend

half a century has been familiar to the readers of English poetry, is announced by the late English papers.

—PATENT MILK.—A very valuable discovery has recently been patented by a French gentleman. The discovery relates to the preservation of milk for an indefinite period of time. The discovery found a place in the Crystal Palace during the Exhibition, but appears to have escaped the observation of the Jury. The milk tablets can be grated into a fine powder, and when put into tea, they will immediately dissolve, without leaving any sediment whatever behind, while the milk itself not only retains its full flavour, but also its nutritious qualities. For long sea voyages its utility nutritious qualities. For long sea voyages its utility is obvious.—European Times.

is obvious.—European Times.
—Speech from Madame Kossuth.—A few days since, an address was presented to Madame Kossuth by a deputation from the "Society for the Emancipation of Women." In addition to an expression of sympathy, this address contained the wish that the wife of the honoured hero of the day would communicate to these ladies her sentiments respecting their efforts to achieve the freedom of her sex.

Madame Kossuth replied that she thanked them heartily for this proof of their sympathy towards herself, and, through her, more particularly towards hereountry; that with respect to her own views on the emancipation of woman, she had in earlier years confined herself to the circle of her domestic duties, and had never been tempted to look beyond it; and that never been tempted to look beyond it; and that never been tempted to look beyond it; and that never been tempted to look beyond it; and that never been tempted to look beyond it; and that never been tempted to look beyond it; sand that never been tempted to look beyond it; sand that never been tempted to look beyond it; sand that never been tempted to look beyond it; sand that never been tempted to look beyond it; sand that never been tempted to look beyond it; sand that never been tempted to look beyond it; sand that never been tempted to look beyond it; sand that never been tempted to look beyond it; sand that never been tempted to look beyond it; sand that was the conclusion of her little speech), be readily forward that we have the proposed that the wife of Kossuth, a man whom the general voice, not more than her own heart, pronounced distinguished—if she submitted herself entirely to his guidance, and never thought of emancipation!

The admirable pertinence of this reply will be dobly appreciated, when it is mentioned that Madame Kossuth was altogether unprepared for the address of these ladies.—London Gazette.

Kossuth—As this name is now in everybody's lips.

Kossuth.—As this name is now in everybody's lips Kossuth.—As this name is now in everybody's lips, it is best to pronounce it correctly. The true pronunciation is Kos-shoot, placing the accent on the first syllable. At first view, such a pronunciation seems in consistent with the orthography; but recollect that the first and other kindred languages is equivain the German and other kindred languages is equivalent to t with us, and open the u as in Union, and the mystery is solved.—Journal of Commerce.

Our impression is that the second commerce as if it

Our impression is that the name is pronounced as if it labe. From its fact, with the accent on the last syllable. From its fact, with the accent on the last syllable.

were written Kos-shut, with the accent on such lable.—Evening Post.

The impression of The Post is entirely wrong, being founded on a misapprehension of the force of the letters founded on a misapprehension of the force of the letters founded to a misapprehension of the force of the letters founded on a misapprehension of the force valent to our sh. The Journal of Commerce is more valent to our sh. The Journal of Commerce is more valent to our sh. The name is pronounced Kosh-yoot or nearly right. The name is pronounced Kosh-yoot or Kosh-ut (u as in Union), with the emphasis on the first syllable and the second short.—Tribune.